The New-York Times.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Departure from Quebec for Montreal.

THE ANTICIPATED TROUBLES THERE.

THE PRINCE'S ROOMS INVADED.

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WHEN THE PRINCE WILL VISIT NEW-YORK.

He will be Pleased to Witness a Military Display and a Firemen's Torchlight Parade, Visit the Public Schools, and Attend a Ball.

He will Decline all Invitations to Private Residences.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Aug. 23.

At an early hour this morning, the 17th Regiment with a company of Artillery and troops of Horse, were drawn up before the Palace, where they remained till 11 o'clock, which was the hour designated for the Princes departure, accompanied by his suite, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord LYONS, St. GERMAIN, Gov. HEAD, General WILLIAMS, and Admiral MILNE.

The Prince drove to the Quay escorted by the force above enumerated. During his ride he was saluted from the Citadel, while all the bells in the city chimed in harmonious farewell. When he entered the steamer, the *Kingston*, which is to take him to Montreal, the entire fleet and the three shore batteries poured forth, in thundering tones, a royal salute of twenty-one guns each.

The people thronged the route of the wharves in countless thousands, and the scene was affecting and magnificent in the extreme. As the royal fleet moved off, cheer after cheer rent the air, and the Prince bowed his thanks, gracefully removing his chapeau and waving it at the crowd, while tears of pleasure stood in his eyss.

Mr. THOMPSON, Mayor WOOD'S private Secretary had a second interview with the Duke of New Castle this morning, at which were present Lord LYONS—Sir EDMUND HEAD and all the advisory committee of his Royal Highness, Mr. THOMSON stated the object of his visit to be the tendering of certain propositions to the Prince on behalf the Mayor of the City of New-York, and in a speech of some 15 minutes duration—expoliated on the importance, the influence and the position of New-York, and the great interest that is felt by all classes of its inhabitants for the Queen of England and Her representative the Prince. He pledged the Mayor to keep from the Prince all improper or annoying attentions, and to give him just such a welcome, accompanied by only such fesitvities, as might be entirely agreeable.

It was very evident that the Duke had decided to go, but it was also evident that he did not wish to seem to be asking for any favors. He said that the Prince would go to New-York, and would be happy to be the guest of the City. That inasmuch as His Royal Higness was very fond of military displays, he hoped they might happen to be in the City during one of the grand reviews of which he had heard so much, and also that he should imagine a fireman's torch-light procession would be a very novel and beautiful sight for the Prince, as would also be a glimpse at our Public Schools, and that though he did not request a ball, the Prince was very fond of dancing. The Duke expressed himself highly delighted with the attention and thoughtfulness of the Mayor, and desired special mention to be made of it to the Mayor. He said that it was not their intention to accept any of the invitations to private residences, which had been sent them—that they preferred going to a hotel, and paying their own way as any other strangers would; but that if any exception was made anywhere, it would be in favor of the Mayor.

Scores of New-Yorkers have sent on here begging that the Prince would honor their domiciles with his august presence, but they may as well save their postage:—he has advisers who will not allow him to elevate into temporary notoriety any of Gotham's numerous toadies.

After leaving Niagara during the Western tour they desire to travel with the strictest privacy, and to receive no public attention whatever. Mr. THOMPSON told the Duke that that would be impossible, for the people would force civilities upon them; to which the Duke replied that we are a great people, and certainly a very strange one.

The rumor that the Prince would visit the classic localities of Brooklyn Heights is absurd. He has not accepted an invitation, and will not. He will reach New-York about the 6th of October, and will remain probably not longer than four days.

Mayor WOOD has impressed the fact strongly upon Duke that his invitation does not proceed from the authorities of New-York but from the citizens, which statement accelerated the acceptance of the invitation very materially. The Prince told Mr. THOMPSON that he was enceedingly desirous of visiting New-York, and that to no point in his tour did he look forward with such eager anticipation. In other words, the Prince is going to visit New-York. He will accept a banquet and Ball at the hands of the citizens, and he will have just as much fun and pleasure as New-York can show him in a respectful and decent manner.

At 4 o'clock [this afternoon the members of both Houses followed the Prince in the steamer *Quebec*, and the members of the Press, with the horses, baggage and other trash, are to go at 8 o'clock in the *Advance*.

The accident of last evening at the exhibition of fireworks, has already terminated fatally in two instances, and several others are expected to result in the same manner.

For the first day since the Prince's arrival, we have enjoyed continual sunshine, and the air is mild and balmy as on a September day at home.

At Three Rivers an address will be presented to the Prince, who will remain there all night and witness a display of fireworks, and call at the Indian Cove, where 200 Indians were smothered some hundred years ago, and whose bones are formed into a pyramid.

Gov. PADELFORD and family, Prof. LONGFELLOW, and a person calling himself Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, are at the Russell House.

The Prince's apartments have been visited by hundreds of people this afternoon, who manifested the most insane desire to get hold of anything even belonging to or used by him; even some dirty water left in his basin was bottled and sold at four shillings a vial!

Mr. LARKE, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who was injured last night by the fall at the fireworks exhibition, has been bathed and rubbed all day long by half dozen doctors, who have pronounced him out of danger, and he will proceed with his duties.

The difficulty between the Romanists and the Prince not yet been settled. The Bar absolutely refused to present their prepared address to the Prince, on account of the preference shown the magistrates.

The anticipated troubles at Montreal have found an outbreak. Two Frenchmen have been put under bonds of £10,000 each to keep the peace during the Prince's visit. His Royal Highness will be trebly guarded during his stay at that city, and it is hoped that the unusual precaution taken will be more than sufficient to insure his perfect safety.

The Duke of Newcastle was quite ill all night long. The Doctor was sent for and remained with him till very late this morning.

When the *Kingston* had got away some miles it was ascertained that SANDERSON and the cook were not on board, so that she had to return for those distinguished and necessary members of the Prince's suite.

HOWARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The Prince, with his suite, left the Parliament House in carriages at 10½ o'clock. He was attended on by the Champlain Market Wharf Corporation, members of the Government, National Societies, and a guard of honor. He embarked in the steamer *Kingston*, which had been specially fitted up. The steamer left at 11 o'clock, under a salute from a man-of-war and the citadel. The yards were manned by the crew, and the soldiers and crowd cheered lustily.

The weather is beautiful. The New-York Invitation Committee arrived at Montreal at 11 o'clock, and was met at the landing by the Mayor, the American Consul General, and many leading citizens. The Mayor welcomed the Committee in a short, pithy speech. Gov. FISH made a happy reply, which was received with great applause. The Committee was conducted to its quarters at St. Lawrence Hall.

Lady FRANKLIN and niece arrived on the same train.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 23—P. M.

The *Kingston* returned to Quebec in half an hour, having left her provisions behind. She started again and reached Three Rivers at 6½ P. M. She was received with a salute from the Royal Artillery and the Guard of Honor of the Montreal Light Infantry. The Prince was met at the landing by the Mayor, the Corporation, clergy, public officers and private citizens. The landing was decorated with evergreens, &c. The Mayor presented the address, to which the Prince made a suitable reply. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Prince, when he withdrew to the steamer and the crowd, which was very numerous, quietly dispersed.

Montreal is thronged with strangers, flags are flying, many buildings illuminated, and the city is wearing a festive aspect.

On the arrival of the deputation from New-York to-day they were welcomed by the Mayor. In the name of the citizens of Montreal, he said that nothing could afford them greater pleasure than the presence of so influential a delegation of the citizens of the great American metropolis. He regarded their participtation in the festivities in honor of the arrival among us of the heir of our beloved Queen as a most happy event, and calculated to cement that cordial union, which it is for the advantage of the whole world should continue, between the people of those two great countries, England and the United States.

Gov. FISH made the following reply:

"Mr. MAYOR—In behalf of my associates I return you our sincere thanks for the honor of the very unexpected welcome you have given us, and in behalf of the citizens of New-York, whose messengers are here, and whose invitation we bear. I return you thanks for the flattering and cordial terms in which you have been pleased to refer to them, and to the object for which they have sent us. They sympathize with you on this interesting occasion of a visit from your future sovereign, and we come in their behalf to manifest that sympathy, and tender their respects to him, who, at some future day their neighbors and friends on this side the dividing line will hail as their legitimate sovereign, and whom we shall recognize as the head of a great nation, with which we have the closet relations of friendship, and many principles in common. Living under very different institutions from yours, the citizens of New York share with you in respect and admiration for him whom you are proud to claim as your Queen, whom we recognized as the best lady in Christendom, not more distinguished or elevated by the power and dignity of her position, than by her virtue and her graces. While we come to bear an invitation to her son, we bring with us a tribute of heartfelt respect and admiration of her who has adorned the dignity of power and of place with the graces and the virtues that cluster around the sacred names of wife and mother.

DETAILS OF DOINGS AT QUEBEC.

The Grand Levee—Incidents and Happenings thereat—Conferring the Honor of Knighthood, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RUSSELL HOUSE, Quebec, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1860.

My letter to-day will be necessarily brief, and possibly disconnected. It is the first grand gala-day, and I shall dot down a series of pictures representing, as faithfully as possible, the scenes of interest at the moment of occurrence. The exceeding courtesy of Hon. JOHN ROSE, of Capt. BERNARD, and of Mr. ARTHUR HARVEY of the Associated Press, has enabled me to enjoy facilities extended to no other member of the Press, and to send you a more immediate view of the interesting proceedings than can be written by any other, unless the frequent aid is invoked of that great helper of our craft—a lively imagination.

As usual, the day has been an exceedingly disagreeable one. At early dawn it rained; at the present writing it drizzles, while the atmosphere is sultry, close and uncomfortable, though in spots it has been delightfully cool and pleasant. Rigged in a white choker, with black dress-coat and pants, we presented the pen and portfolio at the gate of the palace at 10½ A. M. "Have you a ticket of admission?" said the sentry. "Not with me, was the truthful reply." "Vamose," was the laconic command. Unfortunately for me as a newspaper man, I cannot argue or fairly present a case to any official, be he high or be he low, when the curious eyes of scores of people are turned full upon me, so I turned sorrowfully away, wondering if I should be compelled to go to my hotel and write a full account, "all out of my head," when it occurred to me that after the trouble, not to say expense, I had been at, to get myself into a becoming "upness," it would be an unseemly shame for me to be thus repulsed. So I sauntered up to another red-jacket, complimented his uniform, asked about his medals, and the various decorations on his manly breast, and in a singularly felicitous manner requested his early acceptance of a glass of 'af and 'af, at which he smiled and with a peculiar shrug looked up street while I passed in.

THE FIRST PICTURE

which struck my fancy was the scene in the Palace-yard. All around the railing were the soldiers of the Seventeenth Regiment, a connected line of whom extended from the St. John's gateway to the Palace door. At the open windows were groups of officers and other officials, who were busily chatting and watching the immense throngs of people who crowded up the streets in front and on either side. The band of the Regiment was playing superbly, the horses of the officers, seemingly excited by warlike reminiscences, pranced about the yard, pricked their ears, waved their horse-hair tails, and occasionally varied the interest of the scene by standing on their two hind legs *a la human*, while the sentinels strode steadily up and down, and the solitary reporter looked on with delighted vision.

I entered the palace, passed sentinel after sentinel with a friendly nod, and rushed into SANDERSON'S room overcome with a variety of emotions consequent upon the unusual exertions in the reportorial line to which I had been subjected. I didn't like the looks of the white choker, so I pulled it off, supplying myself with a black one, and substituting for my dress coat a nicely fitting frock coat, took my note-book, and after some little skirmishing with pages, porters and sentinels found myself in the library of the Parliament buildings. I had hardly taken my seat at the table when the press-gang arrived with, as usual, half a dozen hangers on in their train, who bore the authorities, hinder us and magnify themselves. And at this point I will digress far enough from the Prince and his affairs to say, that some unprincipled fellow has passed from New-York to Canada, has dined and slept at the principal hotels, and has availed himself of many facilities, all of which has cost him nothing, except the damage done to his conscience when he broke the Divine command, told a lie, and said he was the special correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES. And while this begus fellow was saving his money and endangering his soul, the undersigned, in accordance with the invariable instructions of his "boss," paid for all he had, and was under obligations to no one for a bed or a ride.

A few moments delay ensued, when various parties who were to be presented at the Levee, came into the library, and as the numbers multiplied, groups were formed, some of which were imposing, others funny, and many superbly ridiculous. The Speaker, who is a fine looking man, was dressed in a full black silk gown, with a very, very long tail, which was carried most carefully by a page in tights. The Speaker's under dress was also black small clothes, which rendered his limbs of the appearance which is generally termed carroty. Honestly, they looked to me like a pair of black radishes with silver buckles at the joints. There were the Councillors with their uniforms covered with gold lace and the members with steel buttons on their coats, and a little bit of a man bearing in his two hands a tremendously large, exceedingly heavy and remarkably brassy-looking mace, to hold which his entire corporeal strength hardly sufficed. The petit Mayor, pale with agitated countenance, trotted up and down the alcoves, calling now one and then another to adjust his new gown, or to get posted on the etiquette of the coming occasion—and the reporters (of whom there were several) stood by themselves, watching with eagerness the comings and goings of the mixed and singular groups of military, naval, ministerial and consequential men. One reporter, who is very tall, parts his hair in the middle, dresses *à la* Dundreary, to our intense edification, on this occasion wore a white neck-tie, with embroidered ends hanging half-way to his middle, an embossed silk vest, a pair of very tight pantaloons, certainly five feet in length, and boots which might have served as patent leather canal boats a century since; by his side stood the representative of an evening New-York journal, who is dubbed the "pretty man" by his professional brethren. His whiskers stood out six inches from either side of his very white face, his coat snugged into his hollow little back, and his pantaloons were about three feet broad above, narrowing *à la* pig-top to the bottom, where they were only about four inches in circumference. In fact, all of the boys were gotten up within an inch of their lives, particularly one of LESLIE'S artists, who wore a velvet vest, with coral buttons as big as your hat;—but I must hurry on, for the guns of all the fleet are saluting the Prince, who has gone into the Palace by the grand entrance; and when it was announced that all was in readiness, the doors of the Reception Room were thrown open, the distinguished party walked in, and the

PRINCE ASCENDED THE THRONE,

a description of which was published in your Monday's issue. In the centre of the back line of the room was the dais and throne, covered, as before said, with red flannel cloth. On the lower step stood the Prince, who was dressed in his full Colonel's uniform. His coat displayed to great advantage his well-developed chest, but his pantaloons were a most shocing fit, and "not the thing at all, you know." At his left hand, also on the dais, stood the Duke of Newcastle, who is one of the handsomest, most finished gentlemen, *a la militaire*, I have ever seen. His countenance indicates great firmness, decision, severity, mingled with benevolence and a high-mindedness which would scorn deception and would render him inaccessible save by men of honor and integrity. Sir EDMUND HEAD; Gen. WILLIAMS, in full uniform, Lord LYONS, the Prince's aid, GERMAIN, and several military officers in the order mentioned were at the left of his Royal Highness while at his right stood an aid alone. Be sides these there was not a soul in the large chamber, the galleries in front and at the sides were entirely empty, with the exception heretofore noted, and all the necessary and preliminary formalities and circumbendibus kind of pomp were there to make the affair as imposing as possible. On the right of the Prince was a small gallery containing three desks and five single seats. Your correspondent occupied the first desk, which gave him a full view of everthing and everybody, while three others were in the remaining seats—there was a similar gallery on the left of the Prince, which contained two members of the Provincial press. So, you see we were in a jolly good place, we saw all, heard all, and I may say endured all.

The Prince signified his willingness to receive any of his fellow-subjects who might be desirous of being presented, the doors were opened and

THE PRESENTATIONS TOOK PLACE

in the following order. The Anglican Bishop, dressed in full canonicals, is a venerable and pure-minded person, of about sixty years of age, and was the first who was brought to the notice of youthful Guelph, who received him with a very gracious and respectful bow. Then came in pomp and state, in scarlet and purple robes, in huge gold crosses and strings of beads, a body of clean-shaven, clear-eyed, sharp-looking men, who betrayed their love of applause and power in their every humble look and action, and who bent reverently as they were announced to the Prince as the Roman Bishops of the Province. The English Bishop took his civil position at the left of the group near the throne, while the Romanists ranged themselves in line upon the upper of three raised steps on the right of the chamber, which places they occupied during the entire ceremony. Then the Judges were introduced and retired, after which the more interesting ceremonies began.

The door opened and a queer little man in tight tights, a wig, dress-coat and pumps walkdd hastily in, holding on his left arm a black wand tipped with gold. He bowed once low, he bowed once lower, he bowed once till nose smeit the carpet, and then with a flourish whisked around in a squaky voice announced to the usher the Upper House, headed by a man carrying the heavy gold mace, and the Speaker, whose dress, long tails and all is above described. Unrolling a piece of parchment the Speaker read an address first in English and then in French, which welcomed the Prince and evinced in the strongest manner the affection and respect with which the Canadians regard their Queen. The Prince accepted the roll, handed it to his Aid, took another from him, unrolled it and read the reply. I think I have before alluded to the sweet, low voice of the Prince, but I will at all events say that he possesses one of the clearest, fullest and best-modulated voices I ever heard, and its *sympathetic* tones excite a magnetic influence upon the hearer, which it is impossible not to admire. A frequent twitching of the right eye, and an almost constant working up and dowd the parchment of his right hand, are the only observable evidences of nervousness, or of agitation, about the young man when he, with graceful dignity, reads his replies to the addresses of his friends and fellow-countrymen. Having finished his reply, the Prince, through his aid, whispered to the speaker, who advanced a step and knelt upon one knee, bending his head to the ground, while the representative of the Queen of England, taking a drawn sword from the hand of an attendant party, gently slapped the happy shoulders of the speaker, thereby raising him to

THE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD

and causing his blood to jump at the rate of a thousand miles an hour from his fingers to his toes. After this the honorable Councillors were presented by name, each making a bow to His Royal Highness as they passed from left to right before him, receiving from the Prince a glance of recognition and a slight bow.

These parties having backed out from the august presence, another funny little chap, dressed like his friend of the upper house, popped in like a puppet, wiggled his left leg, and squirmed his body like a snake for about half a minute, and then bowing once, advanced a foot, bowing twice, proceeded another twelve inches, and doing it again came to a pause, and announced MR. Speaker and the Lower House. The Speaker was gotten up in a style most delightful to behold. He had on a gown which trailed behind him at least six feet, on which trod frequently the ill-dressed, gawky, rowdy crowd, who unceremoniously, and without order, pushed their ill-mannered way into the audience room. He delivered his address both in English and French, and read them both well, to which the Prince, as usual, attentively listened, and respectfully responded, reading in both languages clearly, distinctly and sweetly.

It having been announced to the Speaker, that the Prince would be pleased to knight him, he

DROPPED UPON BOTH KNEES

in a most ridiculous and absurd manner, causing a smile to pass over the face of his Royal Highness and making the scene a painful one for all beholders. Having received the customany touch with the sword, and having been recognized in his new rank by the Prince, the speaker rose, displaying a rent in the knee of his pants, and stepped backwards so quickly upon his goun tail as nearly to cause his knight-ship to fall upon the ground. A tedious introducing of the members ensued, which must have been wearisome in the extreme to all officially concerned, and certainly was to the industrious quill-drivers in the gallery; though it was great fun to witness the adjusting of neck-ties, the smoothing of hair, the tightening of gloves, the caressing of mustaches, and the anxiety manifested by the members who were to have the honor of bowing to the Prince; and then to see the bows, to see the vulgar obeisance, the familiar nod, the swaggering, ungentlemanly recognition, the timid bending of the head and the cringing loosening of the body, as each man, true to his own nature, went through the senseless ceremony, was something both novel and interesting. I enjoyed particularly watching the countenance and manner of the Prince, as the various people, with their mannerisms, absurdities, and peculiarities, passed before him. Although there were many incidents calculated to excite his risibilities—and though no one with his quickness of perception could fail to notice many provocations to laughter, I was unable to notice a look, a gesture, a movement, or an act which in any way detracted from my idea of the behavior of a person whose outward man was harmonious in all that is quiet, dignified, courteous and correct.

The presentation of the Mayor, the Corporation, and the citizens generally, was the

FUNNIEST OF FUNNY SCENES.

The Mayor is French Canadian, the Mayor is short, pale and pompous, the Mayor is at swords' points with the Government, and the Government don't like the Mayor, and the Mayor has a new silk gown which doesn't fit him. He is no more like our worthy FERNANDO than a tadpole is like a flying fish. Heading his Council, some of whom stepped on his gown, the little chap handed his card to the equery, who passed it to Col. IRWIN, who gave it to the Duke of Newcastle, who announced the name of Mr. LONGCHAMP, the Prince bowed, and the little disappointed Mayor, whose name is LARQUIN, acted like a dancing-master, turned deadly pale, bit his lip, and in a towering rage passed off to a prominent position at the side, from which he only removed at the request of an aid, and, at his svggestion, wait like all the others out at the grand door, which, closing, hid from our sight this ambitious little man, whose knightly desires and spurry anticipations were thus at one fell blow destroyed and knocked into a cocked hot. After the Mayor had been disposed of, there came a motley crowd of all kinds, sorts and conditions of men, many of whom performed antics the most wonderful, and astonished the unaccustomed eyes of the youthful Prince.

Time fails me (not matter,) as I have yet to go to the ball and do the agreeable as near as possible for one of my size and age, the particulars of which shall be sent on for the edification of your numerous readers, by telegraph and mail. The reception was, on the part of the Prince, in every respect what the occasion demanded, while the display made by the citizens and by the local authorities was beyond compare the most absurdly bombastic and silly imaginable.

I would like to describe the Prince's visit to the Montemenci Falls this afternoon, and the jolly way in which he rode around enjoying himself, and filling everybody around him with animation and life, but I close knowing that all the ladies will desire to see in your next issue a full and minute account of what transpires at the *fete* to-night. So farewell till next time.

HOWARD.

The Slave Trade.

THE SLAVE CARGO AT NASSAU.

The schooner *Peter Morrell*, Capt. RICH, was totally wrecked off Lanyard Key, Bahamas, in a heavy blow on the 27th of July. She had on board 364 negroes from the African coast, who were carried into Nassau. The *Peter Morrell* cleared from New-Orleans under Capt. WATERS, for St. Thomas.

THE SLAVER MONTAUK.

The slaver lately reported to have been burned off Matanzas, after landing a cargo of slaves, is said to have been the clipper ship *Montauk*, and that she had landed twelve hundred or thirteen hundred negroes. She was formerly owned at Sag Harbor, and sold last Spring to Capt. QUAYLE, hailing from New-London. He paid some $11,000 for her, and after laying out some repairs on her, took her to New-York, where she was fitted out ostensibly for a whaling voyage to the North and South Atlantic. It was commonly thought in Sag Harbor that she was destined for "black birds" rather than "black skins," and she was also suspected in New-York, but nothing tangible could be found to warrant her seizure. The last that was heard of her she was at Fayal on the 21st of March

CASE OF THE ACHORN.

The decision in this case was not rendered yesterday, as the Commissioner desired further time to examine previous cases of the same kind. He will probably decide the case to-day at noon.

Our Naval Forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

The somewhat sudden departure for Vera Cruz of the steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, which takes place at 10 o'clock to-day, and the order of the Navy Department for the immediate equipment of the *Powhatan*, have caused naval people to expect brisk times in the Gulf. The *Powhatan's* destination has not officially transpired, but the fact that she has not been in any way overhauled or repaired since her recent return from an active cruise of over two years, is sufficient to warrant the conclusion that she is destined to remain for the present in the Western Hemisphere. We append a correct list of the vessels now attached to the home squadron, all of which could of course be concentrated at any point in the Gulf within a few days:

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Officers & Men.	Guns.
Steam Frigate Susquehanna	2,450	340	10
Steam Frigate Powhatan	2,415	320	10
Steam Corvette Brooklyn	3,000	200	20
Steamer Fulton	698	110	5
Steamer Water Witch	378	100	4
Steamer Mohawk	450	100	4
Steamer Crusader	400	105	3
Steamer Pocohontas	850	150	5
Sailing Frigate Sabine	1,726	500	50
Sloop-of-War Savannah	900	300	22
Sloop-of-War St. Louis	700	240	20
Sloop-of-War Falmouth	703	100	12
Store Ship Release	327	50	1
Total	13,997	2,715	172

The British forces on the station consist of 21 ships, 3,470 officers and men, and 820 guns, and the French of about 8 vessels, manned by 1,500 men. The *Preble*, lately detatched from our fleet, could be dispatched in a few days. The name of the flag-ship for the Mediterranean, if the *Susquehanna* does not ultimately go there, is a mystery just now.

Demands of Spain on Mexico.

We learn from Washington that a special messenger, with dispatches of importance from the Spanish Minister in Mexico, both for the Spanish Legation there and for the Government at Madrid, arrived at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz, on the 16th inst. The *Picayune* has an inkling of the contents of the dispatches, and presumes that they are of such a character as will, when our Government shall be apprised of the same, induce it to increase the naval force of the United States in the Mexican Gulf. The presumption is, that Spain has determined to press her demands both upon the Juarez Government and the Miramon Government, for an adjustment of claims and redress of alleged grievances, and in the event of non-compliance, to bombard Vera Cruz, &c. How the Spanish naval commander can reach MIRAMON, where he is somewhere locked up, it does not appear. But he can blockade Vera Cruz. England and France are apparently acting in cooperation with Spain, in matters relative to Mexico. The coercive measures which are proposed by Spain will not, probably, be opposed by the other two European Powers, who have also made large reclamations upon the Mexican Government. Whether the United States Government will feel itself called upon to interfere is very doubtful.

An Appeal to the Public.

DEBT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The debt of the A. B. C. F. M., in behalf of which special efforts have been made, is provided for within about $2,000. This sum is a portion of the amount which was assumed by the friends of the Board in this City. The undersigned, as a Committee, having the matter in charge, have been unable to see personally many who, as they suppose, wish to aid this good work, and they respectfully ask that, without personal solicitation, contributions or pledges be sent to either of them without delay, as the time has arrived for closing the account.

A. R. WETMORE,
WM. E. DODGE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1860. O. E. WOOD.

"Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Editor of the New-York TIMES, in a recent speech, told his audience that when he visited Mr. LINCOLN, shortly after the latter's nomination, he heard a voice from an upper room crying out, "ABRAHAM! ABRAHAM! come and put this child to bed!"

We beg the Boston *Courier*, from which we clip the above, to take note that Mr. RAYMOND never told any audience any such thing.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

News From Central and South America.

Commencement of Hostilities in New-Granada.

Attempt to Assassinate the President of Peru.

Non-Settlement of the American Claims.

LARGE SILVER DISCOVERIES IN CHILI.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, Aug. 15, arrived at this port yesterday.

Among the passengers by the *Ariel* is THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. After an absence of seven months he returned from Costa Rica, having succeeded in obtaining from the Government of that Republic a grant extending over 60 years, for a railroad across the Isthmus of Chiriqui, connecting the Boca del Toro, on the Atlantic, with the Gulf of Dolce on the Pacific, as already noticed in the TIMES. The seal of the Republic was attached to the grant the 24th of July, it having passed both Houses of Congress after six weeks' discussion, two only of the House of Deputies voting; against it, whilst the Senate was unanimous in its favor.

The *Ariel* brings $798,839 97 in specie as follows:

SPECIE LIST.

Renard & Co	$12,000	Jenning H. Brewster	$9,000
Williams & Deland	4,000	P. Naylor	15,000
Order	15,922	Freeman & Co	12,800
Ballin & Sanders	30,000	Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	181,051
Zeinstien & Bros	7,450	Wells, Fargo & Co	132,000
Taaffe, McCahill & Co	40,150	Cooper & Fellows	290
J. Straus, Bro. & Co.	30,040	D. M. Escheveria	1,000
Order	11,600	Jos. Oversane	74
Wm. Seligman & Co.	27,000	S. Lansburg & Bros.	3,943
Richard Patrick	40,000	Trevor & Colegate	1,734
J. B. Weir	8,990	J. Krause	535
Gladden & Williams	2,500	Order	1,400
Bucklin & Crane	18,252	Neustadter Bros	16,000
E. Kelly & Co	28,500	Order	5,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	E. Kelly & Co., 1,078 boxes	
American Ex. Bank	98,000	silver ore.	
Scholl Bros	34,600	Jos. F. Joy, 45 boxes do.	

The California advices by the *Ariel* have been anticipated by the Overland Mail.

New-Granada continued in a very disturbed condition. Communication with Bogota had been cut off. Hostilities had finally commenced in the State of Magdalena.

A cowardly attempt had been made to assassinate the President of Peru.

The American claims against that Republic remain unsettled. The French claims have all been allowed.

The news from the Central American States is unimportant. No reliable intelligence is received of the movements of Gen. WALKER. It is stated that the Government of Guatemala had received notice of WALKER'S failure to land in Honduras; but as our dates from Guatemala are not so late by a week as our advices from Honduras, *viâ* New-Orleans, announcing WALKER'S capture of Truxillo, the former cannot be depended upon.

NEW-GRENADA.

The Civil War—Commencement of Hostilities—Gen. Mosquera's Movements—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.

In consequence of communication being cut off between Bogota and the coast, by reason of the disturbed state of the country, I am without any late advides from the capital. The President, as I advised you in my last, has left there to superintend in person the operations of the Federal army, one division of which, at last accounts, was in the State of Santander, before which the revolutionists of that State fled to the borders of Venezuela. This movement on their part is said to have been pre-determined upon, and is, therefore, regarded as purely strategical.

Hostilities have finally commenced in the State of Magdalena between the Federal forces, headed by Col. VICCO, and the Revolutionists, commanded by Gen. VEGA. The former, with 400 men, marched from Rio Hacha against Santa Marta, and took it by storm. He then proceeded to the Cienaga, but not being able to maintain his position there, he had to fall back on Santa Marta. Gen. VEGA, at the head of 800 men and with one steamer and two gunboats, was about to attack Vicco at Santa Marta. Gov. NEITO, of Bolivar, has sent reinforcements to him, and no doubt by this time the Revolutionists have triumphed in Magdalena. It is said that VICCO, if defeated at Santa Marta, will retreat to this Isthmus, which has become of late an asylum for defeated Federal officers from other States. He has two small schooners, in which, if not captured by VEGA, he intends to make his escape.

The Granadian schooner *Dos Amigos* arrived here from Buenaventura on the 13th inst., bringing advices from the revolted State of Cauca to the 6th. Gen. MOSQUERA, at the head of a large force, said to number about 6,000 men, had left Cali, and was marching on Antioquia. His vanguard having fell in with a detachment of federal troops, a skirmish took place, which resulted in the whole of the latter, about 1,000, joining the standard of MOSQUERA. This took place at Rio Negro, considerably in advance of the main army. Gen. OBANDO, with 1,200 men, is reported to be in complete possession of the passes of Pasto, which gives him control of the whole of the province, which is the only one in Cauca that adheres to the general Government. The town of Pasto, however, is still in possession of the Federal authorities, from whence guerilla bands are sent out to annoy OBANDO'S troops.

The people generally of Cauca are said to have espoused the revolutionary cause with great warmth, and are rushing in great numbers to the standard of MOSQUERA.

The federal authorities of the town of Pasto have ordered the Peruvian Consul out of the country. He arrived here on the 13th inst. in a small schooner—and will probably sail for Peru in the next English steamer. He was ordered away on account of his supposed complicity with the Revolutionists.

President CASTILLA, who is known to sympathize with MOSQUERA, will be very apt to resent this indignity offered to an agent of his Government.

Some few weeks ago the Intendente of this State sent to the port of Tumaco, situated in Cauca, 100 stand of arms for the use of the Federal forces at Pasto—but they are still at the former place, where they are likely to remain, since the Revolutionists are in possession of the intermediate points leading from the seacoast to Pasto.

Señor JULIO ARBOLEDA, Vice-President of the Republic, arrived here about a week since from Europe, and, as he is unable to reach the National capital, all the avenues leading thereto being in possession of the Revolutionists, he will probably remain on this Isthmus for some time. It is said that since his arrival he has solicited the Governor of the State to allow him to enlist 600 men for the Federal army, and it is also said that the Governor gave his consent. It is now generally believed that should the Federal Government fail to establish its authority in the revolted States, it will concentrate its forces on this Isthmus and establish the Government here.

Between 50 and 60 recruits for the Government party arrived from the interior this week, and more are expected. It is reported that the Intendente of the State has purchased a schooner, and will fit her out as a war vessel, and dispatch her to the coast of Cauca to operate in conjunction with his other war schooner, against MOSQUERA. In my last letter I advised you of the issuing of a decree by a Federal officer at Pasto, a remote town from the seacoast, declaring the ports of Cauca, which were at the time actually in the possession of the Revolutionists, and which, with the exception of one, the port of Tumaco, are still held by them. In consequence of this decree the authorities here have interdicted the shipment of merchandise of every description hence to any of the ports of Cauca. The American Consul at this port, regarding the whole thing as a violation of the existing treaty, has protested against the enforcement of the decree, and will refer the matter, as I understand, to his Government. By the provisions of the treaty, all articles of merchandise, except contraband, may be shipped to and from any of the ports of New-Granada, not even excepting those in the possession of an enemy, unless they be in a state of siege or blockade capable of preventing the entry of a neutral.

The American bark *Magnolia*, 137 days from New York, with 650 tons of coal for the Pacific Mail steamship Co., arrived at this port on the 8th inst.

The British frigate *Clio*, from Buenaventura, whence she went a short time since to look into some alleged abuses of English rights, arrived here on the 6th inst. The U. S. frigate *Lancaster* and U. S. sloop *St. Marys* are still here. The former is expected to sail soon for Callao. The latter will remain until she is relieved.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Gen. Walker and his Movements—News from Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from ports in Central America, arrived here on the 4th inst., with dates from Guatemala to July 28, Salvador 31st, Nicaragua Aug. 1, and Costa Rica Aug. 2.

Her cargo consisted of 1,228 seroons of cochineal, 100 bags Coffee, 187 packages india-rubber, 46 bales of deer skins, 23 cases of balsam, and 1,850 hides.

GUATEMALA.

As usual, there is but little to report from this State. The loan advertised for some time ago by the Government, say for $150,000, has been taken. Intelligence of WALKER'S having sailed from Ruatan, and of his having failed to effect a landing in Honduras, has reached the Capital of Guatemala, but his exact whereabouts was not known. The British Consul at Comayagua has addressed a letter to the Government of Honduras stating that it was generally believed at Ruatan that WALKER was associated with Gen. CABANAS against President GUARDIOLA.

SALVADOR.

The French *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Central American States, has notified the President of Salvador that his recent decree prohibiting the importation of foreign liquors, under certain penalties, could not be permitted to take effect in its present form as respects French subjects residing in the country, and who are engaged in importing liquors. He requires that all liquors, the property of French subjects that may be seized by the Government, must be paid for in cash at the market value. The decree has, therefore, been modified so as to conform to the wishes of the French *Chargé*.

NICARAGUA.

There is nothing to report from that State. Everything was quiet when the steamer left Realejo on 1st inst. It was generally believed that either the American or English naval ships-of-war would prevent WALKER landing on the soil of Nicaragua, and hence but little excitement prevails on this account.

COSTA RICA.

By an act of Congress Punta Arenas is no longer to be a free port on and after 17th June, 1861. The port of Moin and the River Serapiqui are closed to interior trade. The privilege granted to a Mr. LUIS WALFRAM, allowing him to introduce Swiss colonists into the country, had been confirmed.

Mr. DIMITRY, United States Resident Minister, is about leaving Costa Rica for Nicaragua.

It was rumored at San José de Costa Rica that WALKER and his men had effected a landing at San Juan del Norte, but it was generally disbelieved.

The present Government is becoming very unpopular, even with those who were chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Moro Government, and it is the opinion of the best informed of that country, that a revolution will take place soon.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Silver Mines of Chili—Attempt to Assassinate the President of Peru—The American Claims still Unadjusted, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.

The P. S. N. Company's steamer *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and other points on the West Coast, arrived at this place on the 6th inst., bringing dates from the former place to the 18th July, and Callao to the 28th. She brought in treasure $237,414, and the mail for Europe, and the following cargo: 6,560 packages, of which 6,229 were ingots of copper for transportation over the Panama Railroad. An arrangement has been entered into to ship *viâ*

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

OUR FRENCH AND ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Extracts from the Arabia's Mails.

MISSION OF FUAD PACHA TO SYRIA.

The Approaching Struggle in Italy.

London and Paris journals by the *Arabia* are to the 11th of August inclusive. We obtain from them some additional European intelligence and details of news previously telegraphed.

Our correspondence by the same steamship, from France, Italy, and Great Britain, is of an interesting character, and will be found published below.

The prompt action of FUAD PACHA appears to be restoring confidence among the Christians of Syria. The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs transmits to the Turkish Ambassador in London the following telegram from FUAD PACHA, dated Damascus, Aug. 4th:

"Yesterday I arrested 330 of those who took part in the massacres. To-day the number of arrests exceed 400. By the day after to-morrow, at latest, the persons of rank who are gravely compromised will be under arrest. The guilty persons condemned by the Council Extraordinary, which I have already appointed, will be executed immediately. A great part of the property, furniture, and articles of value that had been hidden away has been seized. The respectable inhabitants have given us moral support by their calmness. The evil-doers are struck with terror. The greatest tranquility has prevailed in the town during these arrests, which have been effected without striking a blow. The Imperial troops have given a fresh proof of zeal and patriotism."

Naples is making immense preparations to meet GARIBALDI, whose landing on the main coast we may very shortly expect to hear.

The *New Prussian Gazette*, which recently declared that the rumor of an approaching meeting between the Prince Regent and the Emperor of Russia was without foundation, now states, in a communication from Warsaw, that this meeting is confidently expected to take place there in September. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that an invitation has been issued from St. Petersburg, but that no decision has been yet come to.

It is estimated (says the London *American*) that 30,000 Americans have left New-York and Boston for Europe this season, most of whom are temporarily residing on the Continent and in different parts of the British islands. Paris is reported full of Americans, and a large number are in London. The number of pleasure-seeking Americans in Europe is larger than at any previous time.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Wet Weather in France—Probable Fall of Naples—Piedmontese Designs upon Rome—Garibaldi—Interesting Anecdote of a Volunteer, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

It is a reproach, well applied, that correspondents are too fond of talking about the weather; but if ever weather deserved to be talked about, it is surely that with which we have been favored for the past four weeks. It is a labor of love to talk of beautiful weather, but to talk of this in proper terms requires more imagination than the subject is capable of inspiring. The papers tell of an Englishman—an amateur meteorologist—who made, last Spring, with a friend the following bet: Every day it rained between the 1st of May and the 15th of August he was to receive 1,000 francs; every day it did not rain he was to pay his friend a like sum. It has rained nearly every day since the bet was made, and if we should have a sun that would melt the Louvre from now till the end of the stipulated time, the Englishman would still be largely the gainer. Many people are returning from the springs and the bathing-places, and the Tritons and Naiades who still linger and shiver by the ocean-side will soon follow their example. A lady writes that it rains so much at Dieppe that the sea overflows every day—which reminds one of the Paris lady who once said to a friend who was about to sail for New-York: "Oh, dear! you had better not go yet; the Seine was never known to be so high!" The one was as little up in her astronomy as the other in her geography. The fact is that the thermometer, for more than a month, in the very heart of Summer, has ranged at from 15° to 20° centigrade, equivalent to 60° to 70° Fahrenheit.

Whatever the weather may be in Italy, it does not seem to retard the progress of GARIBALDI and his brave followers. The fall of Naples is now regarded as so sure that people speculate to-day on events very far beyond that. Rome, Venice and Hungary have taken the place of Sicily and Naples in the discussions of the day. Certainly the Pope and the Venetian quadrilateral are two ugly stumbling-blocks in the way, but with as cunning a leader as GARIBALDI, people begin to think anything possible. As things stand to-day, it is thought probable that GARIBALDI will enter Naples without resistance, if he has only patience enough to wait till everything is prepared for his reception. Once in Naples, what next? Piedmont, it is said, will then, under pretext of saving the Pope from the fury of the Garibaldians, march an army into the Roman States, taking possession of all the Roman territory except Rome itself, leaving that to the Pope and Gen. LAMORICIERE. And this will be the innocent commencement of that movement to which Piedmont has felt herself irresistibly pushed since the events of Southern Italy—the movement for the liberation and federation of all Italy under one head and one government. Piedmont and Piedmontese generals are chafing to see one man, and he an unauthorized individual, accomplishing a work which belongs to Piedmont, and which she commenced. Piedmontese statesmen, agreeing in this with GARIBALDI, declare that the throne of VICTOR EMANUEL must be carried to Rome, the future center of the new Italian Empire. But the Pope and LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ten thousand men? A new solution is to be found for this dilemma, for LOUIS NAPOLEON is not willing that the Pope should become the subject of VICTOR EMANUEL, and there cannot be two potentates in Rome. NAPOLEON would gladly transfer the Holy See to Jerusalem, and some persons attribute his Majesty's great zeal in the defence of the Christians of Syria to a desire to establish such relations in that country as will render the realization of this project possible. It is certain that those ten thousand French soldiers at Rome are becoming a terrible embarrassment to everybody—as much to LOUIS NAPOLEON, perhaps, as to anybody else—and the fact is only growing every day more apparent that the happy moment for their removal has gone by.

After the Roman question comes that of Venetia. There is an under current of negotiation going on now among the revolutionary chiefs throughout Europe which will be sure to result in a formidable organization for the liberation, at the same time, of Venetia, Hungary, and Croatia. The long-looked for moment for the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire seems to be approaching. Without sympathy and without support, this hated Empire will have to rely upon its own resources, and it would not be strange if GARIBALDI and KOSSUTH, with the new elements of strength now at their command, could organize such an attack as would shatter the Empire to pieces. If GARIBALDI feels himself obliged to respond to the call of the Neapolitans for help, he cannot logically refuse that of the Venetians, and the distinguished General himself would admit that he cannot safely attack Venetia without creating a diversion in Hungary. So that the glorious work of revolution, so brilliantly and happily commenced in Sicily, is likely to go on till despotism is destroyed in Southern Europe.

An interesting story is told of one of GARIBALDI'S volunteers. Two or three days before the Dictator's departure from Palermo for Melazzo, he reviewed the corps of Major SICOLI, just arrived from Genoa. In the ranks he observed a small, pale and beardless boy, who had scarcely strength enough to raise his musket to his shoulder. GARIBALDI ordered him with surprise, and a little of severity, to advance from the ranks. He inquired his age, and the boy answered with a blush, "seventeen," although in fact, he did not appear more than fourteen, and certainly was not the age he gave himself. The General complained to Major SICOLI that the Piedmontese Committee should send him such recruits, to which the Major replied that the Committee no doubt thought that the patriotism of the volunteer was a compensation for his want of age. "Oh, yes, that's it," said GARIBALDI, with humor, "and the next thing is I shall be charged with the abduction of minors."

The young volunteer stood trembling, with his eyes to the ground. "Your place is not here," said the Dictator roughly; "go back to school!" The volunteer blushed to his eyes, when GARIBALDI added with more mildness in his voice, "You see that your gun is too heavy for your small arms—give it to your neighbor, we have no arms to spare." GARIBALDI gave the order that the young volunteer should be sent back, with some others who were found in the same condition, by the next steamer; but when the moment of departure arrived, the young volunteer was nowhere to be found. All that was known of him was that his Christian name was QUINTO, and that he was the son of a lawyer in Milan. Nothing more was thought of him for the moment.

On the 16th and 17th July two partial engagements took place between the troops of Col. MEDICI and the enemy near Barcellona. It was then that MEDICI sent to Palermo for GARIBALDI, in anticipation of the battle which took place immediately after at Melazzo. When GARIBALDI arrived at Barcellona, he first directed his steps to the ambulance, to visit the wounded of MEDICI'S two skirmishes, who numbered, perhaps, fifty persons. He stopped with surprise before the bed of a beardless boy, whom he recognized at once as QUINTO. GARIBALDI interrogated him as to how he got there, wounded, after having been sent off to Genoa. The boy, more embarrassed than the first time, made his confession. He had scampered across the fields, had gained the high road to Messina, and followed on till he caught up with the army of MEDICI. When MEDICI sent forward his reconnoitering party toward Melazzo, and became engaged with the enemy, QUINTO watched his chance till one of the men fell; he then seized the fallen man's gun and accoutrements, and bounded forward into the thickest of the fight.

"And that's the way, you little rascal," said GARIBALDI, smiling, "that you have got yourself maimed. Where is your wound?" At this question QUINTO lost countenance, but replied, "In the back, General." "Oh! oh!" said GARIBALDI, with a smile of pity. "You see now, *coglione*, that war is no child's play. I hope the wound is not dangerous?" "Oh, no, only a spent ball."

GARIBALDI walked away with a shrug of the shoulders. In the back! The poor boy understood the insinuation only too well, but could not find at the moment a word with which to justify himself. But when the General was gone he rolled on his bed of straw, shedding tears of rage and humiliation.

The General had not seen the young volunteer for the last time. The incidents which accompanied the battle of Melazzo are known. At the most critical moment, when the Dictator was engaged in a hand-to-hand fight in his own defense, he saw suddenly reappear at his side the young volunteer he had left the evening before at the ambulance. "What! that *gamin* again!" exclaimed GARIBALDI. But at the same moment the poor boy made an effort to show his bleeding breast, and uttering a cry worthy of a hero of antiquity, "This time, General, it is the good side!" he fell dead at GARIBALDI'S feet.

A journal relates the following scene, which should have occurred recently in the studio of PREAULT, the most distinguished of the present school of French sculptors. The artist had just finished a head of Hecuba, which was considered remarkable, and which he was anxious to show to LAMARTINE. The author of the *Harmonies*, who rarely makes visits of any kind, consented, however, to climb PREAULT'S five pair of stairs. "Your Hecuba," said LAMARTINE, "is an Eschylus in bronze." "Thanks, master," returned the artist, "your compliment is more valuable than diamonds." "But, *apropos*, my dear PREAULT," added LAMARTINE, "you have not yet got the Cross of Honor." "Oh, no. In 1848, when I made the statue of MORCEAU for the City of Chartres, you promised it to me, but after due reflection you said that the Republic disdained such playthings." "And that was true," replied the poet. "What sort of an honor is it that no longer exists when one's coat is off?" "Yes, but," said PREAULT, "when one's coat is on——!"

According to the French papers, the Japanese drank at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, during their stay of fifteen days at that hotel, ten thousand bottles of champagne, which, distributed equally among them, would give ten bottles a day to each individual of the company. This beats the tenor MARIO, who manages to get along with five bottles a day.

And this reminds me of a fact which ought to be mentioned here, that our friend, Col. LANSING, whose banking-house at Paris is still the agent for the TIMES, has just opened in Broadstreet, New-York, an exclusive agency for the sale in the United States of the celebrated Lelegard champagne, now one of the most popular wines in France. MALAKOFF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rain and the Crops—The Paper Duties Question—Garibaldi's Letters—English Fortifications—The Volunteers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, August 11, 1860.

If this rain continues it is feared that the pattern of this little Island will be washed out, like a badly printed cotton. Seriously, the most disastrous consequences are to be apprehended, for it is now impossible for a great portion of the grain crop to be restored by any sort of weather. On Monday last I saw wheat resembling the rushes formerly strewn, in default of carpets, in the halls of our Saxon forefathers. Meat is already up to a war price. The English nation will not bear sudden starvation. In Ireland, the last fearful famine, which swept away so many hundreds of thousands of her population, was after long years of chronic privation and suffering. The people had not strength to rebel. They collapsed and died. They were too feeble and far gone even to steal. They stared vacantly at bakers' shops, and thrust sea-weed and nettles into their husky mouths as they groveled in ditches and on the ground. The spirit of the race fairly succumbed and they perished, as Saxon verdicts blasphemously recorded, by the "visitation of God," as if it were not through the misgovernment of man. It would not be so in England, if, which Heaven forbid! there should be a famine in our great towns. Let me not anticipate so dire a calamity.

The Government battle about rags and paper is over, and the customs and excise duties on the latter was equalized, at a heavy loss to the revenue, the foreigner being allowed to keep a heavy duty on rags, the staple of the manufactured commodity. The cheap press is in ecstacies, and the high priced newspapers wroth. Mr. WALTER, and Mr. DISRAELI, voted with the minority. Sir BULWER LYTTON did not vote at all. The other evening Mr. GLADSTONE brought a paper collar to the House, which was handed round, and found its way in a member's hat to the Speaker's Gallery. It was looked upon as a wonderful curiosity by the ignorant English legislator, *nescient* of the institution of paper collars at Washington and New York. What would "Mrs. GAMP," and the whole tribe of British washerwomen say to such an ungodly thing? They would think the world and the washtub coming to an end together.

GARIBALDI has written, or some one has written for him, an autograph letter to the King of Sardinia, declaring that he, the Liberator, must go to Naples *coute qui coute*. Perhaps VICTOR EMANUEL was neither astonished nor displeased by such a letter. Perhaps, he only stroked his long moustaches, and ejaculated "*Ma che!*" Perhaps, this letter of advice was prearranged. I hope that it was. I hope that the "*il rè galant, uomo*" will not play the wretched part of compromise, but go in for united Italy, with himself as King and GARIBALDI as Generalissimo, and let NAPOLEON do his best or his worst. *Then* England and America must see fair play.

Whether GARIBALDI had the King's approbation or not, when he started, it is very unlikely that the King would now declare the fact of his opposition to so decided a success, which places Sicily at his disposal, and has been heralded by the sympathies and admiration of the best half of the world.

I must own myself a little sceptical as to the genuine nature of these documents. GARIBALDI writes and speaks very little in the diplomatic line. Such an answer as is ascribed to him would be by no means judicious, especially if he knew that it would be published to Europe. Again, with regard to His Majesty's letter, what nonsense is it for him to speak of "Italy" making a good use of her victory? Who and what is "Italy?" Is it GARIBALDI? On the whole, I look upon both letters as apocryphal, and published for a purpose. Gen. ZUER, to whom a banquet was given and a sword of honor about to be presented at Paris, the other day, and who had a constant *levée* of from one to three score or so of French officers during his stay, told his friends on leaving to write to him at Naples, as he should very soon be there. If you remember, I told you he wrote in exactly the same strain in the beginning of the Italian war, saying, from Genoa, "In six days I shall be at Milan," and he kept his promise. The opportunity of taking Naples is lusciously tempting. The navy is in a state of mutiny, and GARIBALDI, morally speaking, may shortly resemble a Gulliver striding into mid-channel and affixing one end of a string to the whole Neapolitan fleet, and the other end to his girdle, wherewith to tow them all into some deep-watered nook in Sicily.

In the meantime, the pear is ripening in Southern Italy. Some of the Garibaldian volunteers have disembarked in Calabria, and are organizing a revolution in the mountains—the plan which many thought GARIBALDI ought to have commenced with; but the illustrious General knew what he was about. The Ambassadors at Naples are getting their families on board war steamers, and altogether things look like a scrimmage, which cannot be much longer postponed.

There is an active and numerous Press established at Palermo in the cause of political regeneration. I received, the other day, a bundle of Sicilian newspapers. Among these are *Il Precursore, Giornale Politico Quotidiano*, No. 12, in its first year; *Il Regno D'Italia*, No. 3; *L'Arlechino*, also in its first year, No. 47; *La Forbice*, a sort of daily *Punch* or *Charivari*, without illustrations, save a caricature sold separately. This is in its third year, No. 52. I suppose it has very much altered the style of its lucubrations since it commenced.

We *are* to spend twelve millions sterling in brick and mortar fortifications, to be built during four years. BERNAL OSBORNE says that we ought to think ourselves lucky that ministers have not proposed a Chinese wall round Great Britain. BERNAL OSBORNE is the lineal joker of the House of Commons; but he is not so original as the late HENRY DRUMMOND.

A terrible accident has happened at Dover by the bursting of an old artillery gun lent by Government to the Artillery Volunteers. The charge was properly rammed home, as the shot made on the fatal occasion was a good one. A fragment of the gun tells the tale, showing the defective character of the gun.

A distinct "Workmen's Volunteer Corps" is likely to become very popular. Offices for enrollment are opened in the city. The way in which the natural desire on the part of the workmen to take their share in this movement has hitherto been met is to have supplementary companies to existing regiments, consisting of operatives and laborers. This is felt to be insulting by the stout workingmen of England. I fear that the "upper ten" will hardly contribute, as they ought to do, to the support of large bodies of troops, however respectable and trustworthy, consisting of "common men." If they do not, they may live some day to rue it. I wish that the *people* of America would send to the *people* of England some substantial token of their sympathy with this movement. The English workman and laborer, as a rule, have not the means to equip themselves. They can barely find a few hours in the week abstracted from their repose from toil, to attend to drill. How should they? Here is the difficulty. The aristocracy will not help them, and they cannot help themselves even to the position of bearing arms for the defence of their own country. How can any one ask or expect an English laborer or mechanic, taxed to the utmost, and with the workhouse before him as his mansion on retirement from active life, to spend a shilling a week out of his hard-earned wages to raise a fund in order to purchase uniform and arms? He has not that money to spare as subscription to a benefit society to provide for him in time of sickness or in his old age. If some rich citizens in your free country should think kindly of the shackled English mechanic and laborer—I mean "shackled" by the bonds of poverty and the continued struggle to live, let them by no means refrain from aid. If New-York were burnt down, Englishmen would subscribe their tens of thousands to the sufferers' relief. Let the British workmen who have never taken part in the pride and folly of their Government, know that he has friends and sympathizers, in a distant land, who are not bound by Courtly alliances, nor a Governmental union against peoples. I am serious in expressing that which I hear said, and I would add that those in your country who feel an inclination to respond to this appeal to subscribe to the London "Workmen's Volunteer Brigade," of which GEORGE LEVERSON, the well-known advocate of the cause of liberty, and brother to the Solicitor in Dr. BERNARD'S and the Press Prosecution Defences, is Treasurer *pro tem.*, can do so by addressing to him at the office of the Brigade, Great Tower-street, in this little village, which may stand a chance of fire and sack, one of these days, if due precaution be not taken, when many valuable Anglo-Saxon archives and memorabilia might be destroyed.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

GARIDALDI AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

Special Correspondence of the London News.

MESSINA, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

I think that you are aware that the Sicilian Government has sent a distinguished nobleman, Prince PANDOLFINI, to represent the interests of the island at the English court I am not able to send you the translation of the letter which was written by GARIBALDI to Queen VICTORIA on this occasion:

"YOUR MAJESTY: Called by my duty to my Italian fatherland to defend its cause in Sicily, I have assumed the dictatorship of a generous people, who, after a long continued struggle, wish for nothing but to participate in the national life and freedom under the sceptre of the magnanimous Prince in whom Italy trusts.

The envoy who presents himself to your Majesty in the name of the Provisional Government which now rules ...is country, does not pretend to represent a special and distinct state, but he comes as the interpreter of the thoughts and sentiments of two millions and a half of Italians. By this title I beg your Majesty to deign to receive him, granting a kind audience and attention to what he may respectfully urge upon your Majesty in behalf of this most beautiful and noble part of Italy.

PALERMO, Friday, June 22.

G. GARIBALDI.

To Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

VICTOR EMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

A correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* transmits to that journal a version of King VICTOR EMANUEL'S letter to GARIBALDI, which he guarantees as "faithful." It is as follows:

DEAR GENERAL: You know that when you started for Sicily you did not have my approbation. To-day, considering the gravity of existing circumstances, I decide upon giving you a warning, being aware of the sincerity of your sentiments for me.

In order to put an end to a war between Italians and Italians, I counsel you to renounce the idea of passing with your valorous troops to the Neapolitan continent, provided that the King of Naples consents to evacuate the whole of the Island and leave the Sicilians free to deliberate upon and to settle their destinies.

I would reserve to myself full liberty of action relative to Sicily in the event of the King of Naples being unable to accept this condition. General, follow my advice and you will see that it is useful to Italy, whose power of augmenting her merits you would facilitate by showing to Europe that, even as she knows how to conquer, so does she know how to make a good use of her victory.

The following is given as "not quite a literal, but, as far as the sense is concerned, an exact reproduction of the true letter of reply from GARIBALDI to King VICTOR EMANUEL:"

SIRE: Your Majesty knows the high esteem and the devotion which I feel towards your Majesty; but such is the present state of things in Italy, that at the present moment I cannot obey your Majesty's injunctions, much as I would like it. I am called for and urged on by the people of Naples. I have tried in vain, with what influence I had, to restrain them, feeling, as I do, that a more favorable moment would be desirable. But if I should now hesitate, I would endanger the cause of Italy, and not fulfill my duty as an Italian. May your Majesty, therefore, permit me this time not to obey. As soon as I shall have done with the task imposed upon me by the wishes of the people, which groans under the tyranny of the Neapolitan Bourbon, I shall lay down my sword at your Majesty's feet, and shall obey your Majesty for the remainder of my lifetime. GARIBALDI.

The letter is dated Melazzo, the 27th of July.

THE APPROACHING STRUGGLE.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

From the Opinione of Turin, Aug. 8.

The Neapolitan Government, having proved unable to prevent GARIBALDI'S expedition to the provinces on the mainland, or to induce France and England to oppose it with their fleets, has collected 40,000 men in Calabria, and put Naples in a state of defence. We hear of a communication made by Gen. DE LAMORICIERE to the Neapolitan Government of the plan of a campaign for the defence of the province on the Continent. This news is probable. There is even a question of an alliance between Naples and Rome; in pursuance of which LAMORICIERE'S troops would cooperate with those of Naples. Perhaps LAMORICIERE thinks he may thus prevent an attack on the side of the Abruzzir. If this report should be true, the Sardinian Government would be compelled to depart from its policy of reserve, which has hitherto been so beneficial to Italy, and we are convinced that it will not fail in its duty.

The *Patrie* contradicts the news thought probable by the *Opinione* of Turin, that Gen. LAMORICIERE, knowing that when once GARIBALDI shall be master of Naples, he means to march on Rome, has resolved to anticipate the attack, and to join his forces to those of FRANCIS II. for the defence of Naples.

From the Paris Correspondence of the News.

You doubtless know the important fact that the Count of SYRACUSE, the King of Naples' uncle, has written a letter to the Prince of CARRIGAN, announcing that he adheres to the grand principle of unity in Italy, and is prepared to hail VICTOR EMANUEL as his King. This happy circumstance confirms the presage, now almost universal, that GARIBALDI the Great *will enter Naples without bloodshed.*

From the Times.

It is certain that *this month of August will decide the fate of Italy.* LAMORICIERE will be written down in the page of history as victor or vanquished, although in either case the cause he serves will be, as it always has been, dishonorable and odious.

Naples Correspondence of the Times.

The sentiment of nationality is as strong as ever, as are also distrust and hatred of the Bourbons; and the very violence of party feeling hurries many into Mazzinianism or Republicanism; indeed, so decidedly pronounced is this party, that many, from the very fear of it, are disposed to pause in their onward career, and ask themselves whether what is called the national sentiment may not be laying the foundation for a really anti-national party. Passports have been given to MURENA and to MAZZA, both of whom are at Gaeta, together with others of the old advisers of the late King, thus forming a little Court round the Queen Mother. MAZZA protested against being sent out of the country, declaring that he never had conspired. It astonishes every one that the Queen Mother herself has not received insinuations too strong to be resisted to leave the country.

It is said that, in case of a landing on the Continent by GARIBALDI, the King will immediately leave, and I do not imagine that any attempt will be made to resist what is undeniably the national will. A report prevails that the Count of Aquila has demanded leave of absence for six months, and it is highly probable the business of the Admiralty will not suffer much from the permission being granted.

The advance of GARIBALDI on the Continent is spoken of as a thing resolved on, and it is considered probable that a landing will be attempted between Pizzo and St. Eufemia, thus dividing the Calabrias and leaving a considerable body of the Neapolitan troops to the south. I am informed, too, that preparations are being made for a landing in the Abruzzi, but whether this be a *ruse* or not I cannot, of course, say.

THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

THE MISSION OF FUAD PASHA.

Beyrout (July 19) Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

The mists of dread and gloom were somewhat dissipated, however, a few days ago, by the timely arrival of two immense French line-of-battle ships, the booming of whose guns gave joy to the disheartened Christians, and at the same time uttered a warning voice to those who thirsted for Christian blood.

The French, English and Greek fleets were now in the majority, and more confidence was felt by the Consuls, whose countenances are closely watched by all foreign residents for the signal of departure from Syria. Every trunk is packed ready to embark at a moment's notice, whenever their respective Consuls shall bid them go. Business ceased long ago, and all shopping is at an end for the present.

Yesterday, the hills of Lebanon echoed back the salutes from another large detachment of the Turkish fleet, four war steamers having arrived from Constantinople with troops. But this time the Turkish vessels-of-war had a contrary effect. Instead of creating doubt and direful uncertainty, they did more towards inspiring confidence than anything else. The cause of this change of feeling is found in the fact that they brought FUAD PACHA, Minister for foreign Affairs, from Constantinople, together with the highest military officer, to conduct an investigation into the conduct of the Government officials here, with discretionary powers. The good character and reputation enjoyed by FUAD PACHA gives confidence, inasmuch as the sending so high an official indicates that the Porte is acting under a heavy European pressure; and this Commissioner is regarded as the best man for such a mission.

FUAD PASHA has commenced his work in earnest. Stopping a few hours at Cyprus, he deposed the Governor General, confiscated his property, and took such active measures as to ensure confidence in his good intentions.

This morning he has gone out to the camp of the Governor-General of Syria, to ascertain by personal investigation how far the charges of complicity brought against him are sustained by the localities themselves. But little doubt is entertained as to the ultimate fate of our Governor-General. His complicity is apparent, and can doubtless be proved.

We await the result with anxious solicitude, knowing that our future residence in this country must depend upon the course pursued by this commission.

Jerusalem is now in danger, being menaced from without by three thousand Bedouin Arabs, and from within by the fanatical Moslems. The Missionaries have fled to Jaffa, and unless the Governor proves to be a better man than his colleagues, Jerusalem will be laid low. I would not provoke another crusade, but I should be glad to see the five European Powers (or the five Mohamedan Powers, as they should be called, if they continue to bolster up Turkey upon its present basis) make some arrangements by which Christians may be protected and fanaticism restrained. At present no foreign Power can land troops even for the protection of their Consuls and subjects. It, seems to me that Turkey was admitted into the family of nations one generation too soon.

Horrible stories are afloat about the thousands of Christian women of Damascus. Our blood almost congeals at the thought of such a fate. I knew many of them; they were fair and beautiful, and many of them gentle and to some extent cultivated. Hundreds of these were doubtless buried beneath the ruins of their burning houses; but we are told that thousands were carried off into the interior by the Koords and Arabs of the desert, to be destroyed at their leisure. Horror of horrors! We learn that many of them have turned Moslems, to save their lives. Several hundred of such renegades have been reported, and doubtless there are many more not yet heard from. A letter from the Greek refugees from Hasbeiya, who had taken refuge in Damascus from the Druses, coolly relates the fact of their change of religion.

They state that upon the news of the insurrection reaching them, they put turbans upon their heads in the Moslem style, and began to pillage the house of their host, as if they had been Moslems. They rushed out into the streets with plunder upon their backs, cursing the Christian dogs, the Christian religion, and uttering all the Moslem imprecations. Thus loaded, with curses and shouts, they rushed unwittingly into a Turkish part of the city, where they were recognized as Christians. They were attacked by the Moslems, and were forced into an entire abandonment of their religion, and have become Moslems, so far as all the outer ordinances are concerned.

The smoke of the Christian quarter continued to ascend for several days. The Christians are still in their places of concealment, fearing to expose themselves.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The measures already taken by FUAD PASHA have given much confidence. The Governor-General, KOORSHID PASHA, (or, as he is now called, Cursed Pasha,) has been allowed to go to Latakea, nominally to tranquilize the people there, but it is generally understood that this is a step to get him out of the way during the investigation.

Another Turkish corvette has just arrived, and landed more troops. The authorities at Constantinople seem to be thoroughly aroused, and it remains to be seen whether Turkey can heal herself or be turned over to the doctors, who are so anxious to treat the "sick man."

Information has just been received from Damascus that the remaining Christians will be sent to Beyrout by the English Consul, under an escort of Druses. What a singular state of things! The Druses are now greatly alarmed, and are willing to do something to redeem themselves in the estimation of Europe. Hence they suddenly become friendly to the Christians, and offer a large escort through the mountain districts of Lebanon to Beyrout.

There were no American citizens in Damascus at the time of the massacre. Mr. CRAWFORD and family are living in the village of Yebrood, some ten hours' distance from the city, and occupied a house jointly with a Moslem Sheikh. This fact in itself will secure his protection. Singular as it may seem a Moslem will lose his own life sooner than allow the guest in his house to be molested. Thousands of Christians were saved in this way in Damascus—and it is currently reported that several Moslems lost their lives in defending the Christians who had taken refuge in their houses. Forty Moslem houses were burnt during the insurrection, whether by accident or in revenge for private wrongs is not known.

Still we have no American vessel-of-war in Turkish waters. When will the great and mighty nation learn the necessity of being represented in this end of the earth by men-of-war? We greatly suffer in comparison with other nations in this respect, and are very naturally classed among the smaller nations of the world who are too small and too poor to afford a navy!

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

From the Mark Lane Express.

The weather of the past week, though below the usual temperature and cloudy, with some rain, has further improved the appearance of the crops, and has been more calculated to produce a better sample than a very hot sun. It is not, however, expected that any wheat will be cut till about the middle ot August, and some districts in the North complain of its not yet being in ear. Accounts very much vary as to the ultimate prospects of the yield, but generally less than an average is expected. Much of the best barley is laid, and the entire growth varies considerably, though the breadth sown was large. A good deal more hay has been carted, much discolored, but much of the crop is still out. The potato disease is said by the largest growers to be advancing rapidly; some taint also appears in Ireland, as well as in Belgium. Spain, like Northern Italy, finds a smaller yield of wheat than was expected, though both countries have fine samples, and this is the case with the South of France. The new Odessa Ghirka weighs fully 62 pounds per bushel; but in Hungary, Normandy, Belgium and Holland, variable weather has kept the crops backward and prices fluctuating. In America, as well as Southern Russia, there is both quality and quantity this year, and the Baltic, if backward, does not send many complaints, though prices keep high. Our own markets, from the improvement of the weather and more liberal supplies of foreign, have been dull, but pretty well sustained, in consequence of the diminution of the stocks in the country. Even if further liberal supplies are to be expected, a change to bad weather would produce a large business at full prices; while an increased consumption of foreign, though with fine weather, must, we think, prevent any serious decline till the new crop appears in quantity. And this is but a distant expectation.

NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, of the *Fox* steamer:

THORSHAVEN, Faroe Islands, Aug. 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR: As the mail probably leaves for home to-morrow, I take the opportunity to report our progress. We have had a tedious passage with contrary winds all the way, but I hope our good luck is to come, and we are all happy. I have almost all our coals remaining, and am ready to start fair from here. In making these islands we ran a line of soundings from some ten miles off into the north point of Naalsöe Island, a fine sandy bottom and shells, with depth varying from 35 to 26 fathoms. We anchored here to-day, and immediately commenced an examination of the locality. I find Thorshaven perfectly adapted for the reception of a cable, but as it would be liable to damage from anchors, I have selected an excellent little bay called Sandyverde. This bay lies three-quarters of a mile south of Thorshaven harbor, and there a cable might be landed and be in perfect repose on a sandy bottom and sandy beach, and perfectly land-locked. We have also run soundings across Naalsöe fiord, and the depth of water bottom and strength of stream are such as will perfectly admit of a wire being carried through it either by north or south into Sandyverde bay or Thorshaven. The violent currents here are mere bugbears. I have narrowly watched both ebb and flood, and now in the strongest Spring tides I cannot detect more than a three-knot stream in Naalsöe fiord. As MCCLINTOCK has examined Westmanshaven, and in case that fiord might prove unfavorable, I shall go to Haldervig, near the northwest entrance to the fiord, dividing Stromöe and Osteröe, and, indeed, this appears to me the best point of departure from these islands. At any rate, we shall thus have two strings to our bow, that is both Westmanshaven and Haldervig. SHAFFNER and RAE cross the land to-morrow, and I pick them up the other side, and having surveyed Haldervig, I shall depart at once for Iceland. I hope you will pardon my writing you so short and hurried a letter, but I am completely tired with the day's work.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) ALLEN YOUNG.

S. R. CROSKEY, Esq., No. 84 King William-street.

EXPERIMENTS OF AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

From the London Times.

THE first complete set of lamps forming the numerical code of signals, invented by Mr. W. H. WARD, of Auburn, United States, and termed the "Ocean Telegraph" (one of which was tried six months ago), having been made according to Admiralty instructions for experiments on board the Channel fleet, was yesterday received at Woolwich, and was tested last night at 9 o'clock at the masthead of the flag-ship *Fisgard*, under the inspection of Commander HAWKER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. PETLEY, and other officers of the yard, who directed the transmission of a course of signals, which were replied to from different points on shore. It was stated that the lights reflected as signals by this new and ingenious method were distinctly read at the distance of two miles. The improvement now effected in operating with the various red, white, and dark shades from the deck of the ship appeared to satisfy the committee as to the facility with which messages may be dispatched from ship to ship and shore, as well as the brilliancy of the lights; and they stated that the invention was perfect, with one exception—namely, the weight of the lamps, each of which exceeded thirty pounds, and it was their desire that this slight drawback should, if possible, be remedied. Further experiments are ordered to take place on a future occasion.

RUSSIAN TROOPS COLLECTING IN POLAND.

Hamburg Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

There has been a great movement of Russian troops towards Poland; and it seems that the Imperial Government, in order to be prepared for any perial Government, has ordered the concentration of emergency, 100,000 to 140,000 men in Poland, under the command of Gen. LIPRANDI, an officer who was well known during the Crimean war. New measures of severity have been adopted in Poland, and the censorship on the press and books is, at this moment, exercised with almost greater rigor than during the reign of the deceased Emperor NICHOLAS. The possession of a pistol or fowling piece, without a special permit by the nearest military commander, confirmed by the Governor, is strictly prohibited. No person in Poland is permitted to possess the most trifling quantity of gunpowder, excepting individuals who possess shooting grounds, to whom small parcels are occasionally delivered, after sundry formalities and endless applications to the commander of the fortress at Warsaw. The Custom-house officers have lately siezed, on the Prussian borders, a supply of powder, which smugglers were endeavoring to convey into Poland. But in contrast with these severities, the Government has just relinquished the monopoly of the tobacco trade, which is now entirely free, and the change is the subject of much congratulation in all parts of the country.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY.

From the London Times.

The House of Commons has just voted the first installment of the total sum of £546,000, which is to be paid as a subsidy to the little town of Galway. The pretence for this startling expenditure of public money is, that the people on the Western coast of Ireland may get their letters a few hours quicker; that the emigrants from that island may be saved the trouble of coming across to Liverpool; and that the Irish population now resident in the United States may have more direct intercourse with the friends whom they have left behind them at home. This is the pretence. It does not go beyond this. No one supposes that any English or Continental traveler will ever take long broken journeys by sea and by land, shipping and unshipping his baggage, voyaging across the Irish Channel, journeying across the whole breadth of Ireland, enduring the not very oppressive prodigalities of Irish hotel-keepers and the risk of being detained in that not too delightful town of Galway. The money is for Ireland and the Irish. We English, for the Imperial purposes of our communication with the Western world, already pay for a postal service to New-York and Boston—which produces us in the whole a return of only £112,000 a year—an annual subsidy of no less than £191,000. Not satisfied with this loss of £80,000 a year, the House has just determined, by an immense majority, to add another £60,000 to this great annual deficit in one department of the public service, and it has voted this sum to a Company which has so little confidence in its own capacity even to effect the small benefit which was the pretence of its existence, that it has entered into arrangements to sell this subsidy to another set of adventurers. This very liberal use of the public money, which the House of Commons is facetiously said to guard, has been made through pure generosity. The contract under which it has been asked contains a special stipulation that Parliament should have an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion upon that contract, and that it should be a condition to its validity that Parliament should supply the money. The stipulation and the condition have now been fulfilled. The House of Commons has pronounced its opinion and supplied the money, and to us tax-payers, and to our heirs forever, this half-million of money is as completely squandered and wasted as if it were taken out into mid-channel and dropped into the sea.

Slaves and Coolies.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PROPOSAL TO SEND COOLIES TO CUBA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, like many other statesmen of the present day, every now and again permits strange phantasies to overcome his better judgment,—that is, if we take a lenient view of the question; but perhaps we should not, in nautical phraseology, be far out of our reckoning were we to assert that in the most recent phantasy he has indulged in,—"that by giving as many Chinese to Cuba as she may require, an end would thereby be put to the African Slave Trade,"—he is attempting to *gull* John Bull and the British nation, because Lord JOHN RUSSELL must be aware that the Cuban planters, almost to a man, declare that one African slave is worth at least *three* Chinese upon a sugar estate. The African is a patient, ignorant animal, who submits to hard work night and day, and to great injustice without a murmur. The Chinese, having great intelligence, revolts against injustice, and will only toil just so much as he feels inclined. He is stubborn and revengeful. Stripes only serve to cause him to exhibit the firmer quality to a gre

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

Interesting Discussion of School Topics—About Gymnastics in Schools—Prof. Felton's Address on Education in Greece.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1860.

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction commenced its sessions in Tremont Temple, in this city, at 3 o'clock P. M. The promise of a large and profitable meeting is excellent, a programme having been presented which cannot fail to be valuable in its execution. There is a very large number of men engaged in education in attendance, and what is quite noteworthy is the fact, that, of the original members and founders of the Institute, quite a large number are present to-day. Among these are NATHAN METCALF, of Boston; SAMUEL PETTES, of Roxbury; WM. D. SWAN, of Dorchester; SAMUEL TOLMAN and GEO. B. EMERSON, of Boston, and BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, of Bradford, the author of many mathematical works, and who, according to his own statement, will be 74 years old on the 25th of September proximo, at twenty minutes after 3 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, of Boston. The Institute was then welcomed to the hospitalities of the city by His Honor Mayor LINCOLN. He said he knew of no Educational Association which has a greater claim upon the public regard, or which has wielded a more important influence than this. Its meetings have been both the cause and the effect of that improved intellectual culture which has so distinguished the last 30 years. He hoped the meeting would not only strengthen its members in the cause of education, but that, as they came from every section of the Union, he trusted their intercourse would have a tendency to strengthen the bond of union between the States.

The President, D. B. HAGAN, Esq., responded most appropriately to this address of welcome, and then proceeded to give his Annual Address, which was often applauded. It had one commendable feature, too often not attended to—it was short and comprehensive. After congratulating the meeting on the favorable auspices which attend the present gathering, he referred to the fact that just thirty years ago the American Institute of Instruction was organized in Boston, and then proceeded to give a concise historical sketch of the steps which led to and resulted in its organization. The Convention which then met was called to order by Mr. EBENEZER BAILEY. Hon. WM. B. CALHOUN, of Springfield, was elected Chairman, and Mr. GEO. B. EMERSON Secretary. The Constitution, after a discussion of three days, was adopted Aug. 21, 1830. President WAYLAND, of Brown University, was elected the first President of the Institute, and GIDEON F. THAYER, the first Secretary. A vote was early passed by the Institute to ignore all titles and record each member by his name alone. Three hundred and one lectures have been given before the Institute, up to the present time, on every variety of educational topic, by eminent men of every profession, and by teachers from every grade of schools. Many important subjects have been discussed from year to year, though few resolutions relating to educational principles have been adopted, it having been deemed a wise policy to avoid committing the Institute to views and measures to which many of its members might object. On the subject of establishing institutions for training teachers, the Institute took a decided stand, and a resolution was early adopted approving of the establishment of Normal Schools.

In one respect, the early policy of this Association is remarkable. Although one of the chief objects of the Institute was to influence public opinion, yet for seven years the public were excluded from the meetings of the Institute. Of the 30 meetings of the Institute, 17 have been held in Massachusetts.

The Presidents have been Francis Wayland, Wm. B. Calhoun, James G. Carter, Geo. B. Emerson, Gideon F. Thayer, Thomas Sherwin, John Kingsbury, John D. Philbrick, and the present President, D. B. Hagan.

The President closed by saying: "It is our blessed privilege to-day to rejoice over the past prosperity of our beloved Association; it is our duty, and may it ever be our happiness, to labor with earnest hearts for its future honor and usefulness. With devout thanks to the kind Providence that has so long smiled on our efforts, let us engage in the duties and pleasures of the present occasion, that when a few days hence, we bear the summons to another year of toil, we may re-enter our several fields of labor better teachers, wiser friends of education." It should have been mentioned that the present Treasurer, WM. D. TICKNOR, Esq. has filled that office most acceptably for twenty-four years.

EXERCISE IN SCHOOLS.

After some miscellaneous business, the discussion of the following question was commenced: "*Is it expedient to make Calisthenics and Gymnastics a part of School training.*"

T. W. VALENTINE, Esq., of Williamsburgh, first spoke on the question, and strongly advocated the use of exercise of some kind in connection with every school in cities. He referred to the results of training in the gymnasium attached to his own school, where boys who were mere dwarfs, puny and feeble, had acquired strength and growth, and from the time of their commencing their practice in the gymnasium they had began to grow, and at the same time their power to study was not lessened. He would have girls allowed to go out into the open air and bawl and scream as loud as the yplease. It was a fault almost universal that girls do not speak loud enough in recitations or in reading, and an opportunity to exercise freely and scream as loud as they please, will remove this defect in a measure.

In his school two hundred boys and girls could exercise at a time. They had all the apparatus usually found in a gymnasium, such as ladders, ropes, dumbbells, clubs, swings and cross-bars. He prophesied that the time will come when in every large school there will be a teacher to train the pupils physically as well as intellectually.

Dr. LEWIS, a teacher of a new system of physical training, proposed that a Committee be raised to visit his class at West Newton, for the purpose of witnessing an exhibition. He said he used no apparatus, or very little. He preferred to secure an exercise that would create fun, laughter and quick motions of the body and of the eye, rather than such a one as required great strength, or tended to develop great strength. After some further discussion of this general subject, and questioning as to the *modus operandi* of Dr. LEWIS, it was agreed to appoint a Committee of gentlemen and ladies to visit his class, and to give part of the day to-morrow to an illustration of his system, by a portion of his class, before the Institute. The meeting then adjourned till 7½ o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT FELTON OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

President FELTON, of Harvard College, was then introduced to the audience and delivered an interesting address on the present state of education in Greece. Referring briefly to the ancient achievements of that renowned race, in arts and in arms, he rehearsed the political events which gave the kingdom its present form of Government, and proceeded to say that the genius of the old Greeks still survived among their descendants—that the perfection of form which we admire in the works of the ancient sculptors, is still found in breathing lovelines, among the youthful generation of the Greeks; and that the Greek language, restored to almost Attic purity, is heard in the society of Athens, in the pulpit, in the professor's chair. In the closing portion of his lecture, President FELTON gave a very interesting narrative of his own observations and experience in Greece during two visits that he made in 1853 and in 1858. The labors of EUGENIUS and of CORAY in preparing the people for the revolution were related. The latter, who was an able man and comprehensive scholar, guided for a time the affairs of his countrymen, though he was himself in Paris. Referring to the scenes in Scio, during that revolution, he said the Powers of Europe ought to have united against the Turks then and driven them not only into Asia, whence they came, but into the remotest parts of it. Among the influences that have favored the education and the progress of the Greeks is the fact that the Priests have always favored the study of the Scriptures in the Septuagint version. Another thing favorable to their progress is the fact that they have no permanent head of the Greek Church. The Patriarch of Constantinople is Patriarch of Turkey and the Ionian Islands only. The Kingdom of Greece is under Bishops of the Greek Church, and Russia is under still another Ecclesiastical organization. He said he coincided perfectly in the opinion of those who think that the most proper course for the missionaries to take there, is not to attack the Church, for it is a Christian Church, and though it has superstitions it may be reformed from within.

The Greek language, though it has been corrupted on the one side by the Turks, and on the other by the Italians, is still essentially the same as it was in the days of DEMOSTHENES. There were three schools of reformers in Greece, who have endeavored to restore the language to its original character. One school proposed to bring back the language at once to the character it had in the days of DEMOSTHENES, which would be like attempting to introduce into English usage the language as it was spoken and written by CHAUCER. The second plan was to take the popular language and adopt that as the language of literature. That would be much like taking the dialect of Marblehead, as it was a half century ago, and adopting it as the language of literature. The third plan was to take the modern language, with its constructions and syntax and general principles, and purify it by drawing from the ancient sources; so that where a Turkish or Italian word had come in it should be exchanged for a pure Greek word. By this course the language of Greece now, as spoken by educated men, and, still better by educated women, approaches in purity the language as spoken in the time of XENOPHON and DEMOSTHENES. Many amusing instances were referred to by the lecturer, in which the people had long discussions as to the name to be given for certain modern improvements. For the last four months the newspapers of Athens have had an excited discussion as to the Greek word for what we call an *omnibus*,—the occasion of the discussion having arisen from the establishment of a line of omnibusses from Athens to the Piraus—the first that were ever used in Greece—the distance being four miles.

President FELTON exhibited some interesting Greek documents of modern date, to illustrate his general subject, among which was a programme of a college where the lectures began at 6 o'clock in the morning. Among other things that interested him in 1853, was the fact that table-tipping had become a practice in Greece as well as here; and, he having come from America, was supposed to be an adept in the art, and had invitations to exhibit his powers in that direction. An amusing account of the result of the practice was read from a Greek newspaper, in which a lady is represented as having consented to allow the table to show her age. It raised its foot and struck one and so on to ten, and the lady laughed; to fifteen and seventeen, the lady continued to laugh; her eyebrows began to droop as it tipped on to twenty, and she put her hand upon it; it tipped on to twenty-five, and the lady pressed it down with all her might; "But," says the paper, "the cursed piece of furniture kept on to twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, and gave the last with great force, in confirmation of its truth." The lady fell back in a fainting fit, and all agreed that the tipping of tables was dangerous to nervous people.

Their school system has rapidly improved since 1831, and education is now the leading interest of all ranks. Nowhere, said he, have I seen so great a desire on the part of parents to secure the benefits of education for their children. This desire is nobly sustained by the Government. The number of boys in the schools is far greater than that of the girls. Their Agricultural School has not succeeded, for the Greeks are not fond of working on farms. At the University at Athens, the library contains ninety-three thousand volumes, which is more than is contained in the library of Harvard College. The examinations for admission into that College are as thorough as at the German Colleges, and the lectures by the Professors are of as high a character as any in Europe. The labors of Dr. HILL, who went with his wife to Greece, as a missionary, were most highly praised. Dr. HILL and his wife went there immediately after the revolution, when there was not a house in Athens that had a roof upon it; and their attention was given to the orphan children, whom they collected, to the number of several hundred, in schools. He has had a large school for such, and has also had a private school for the daughters of the wealthy, some of whom come from Constantineple and other places in Turkey, and, after receiving such an education as they need, they go back to establish schools themselves, and exert a salutary influence around them. The example of Dr. HILL has stimulated the Greeks to establish similar schools, and the whole people are likely to become well-educated.

PROMENADE AT MUSIC HALL.

After the close of the lecture, the Institute, by invitation of the city authorities, adjourned to Music Hall, where Gilmore's Band gave some of their best music, and Dr. LOTHROP, in behalf of the School Board, welcomed the Institute to the hospitality of the citizens—so many of them as are in town—it being generally understood that two-thirds of the families are out of the city. This was responded to by the President and Prof. PHELPS, of New-Jersey. The music gave great satisfaction, and the company remained till a late hour enjoying it and interspersing between the pieces a large amount of valuable social chat. The number present this evening was very large, and embraced distinguished gentlemen and ladies from every section of the Union.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Demand for a New Party—All Parties at Fault—Peril of the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to present, as a subject of the most vital importance to the country, the necessity, and fitness of the times, for the formation of a new party which can save the Union. No one can fail to see that, unless such a party is formed, LINCOLN will inevitably be elected, and the Union as inevitably be dissolved. The North is about half Republican, and, at any rate, encourages somewhat the hopes of that party; but now, as there is a confirmed division of the opposing element, its triumph is certain.

No one, with recent events before him, can imagine that he has any ground to hope that Bell men and Douglas men and Breckinridge men will all unite upon either BRECKINRIDGE, BELL or DOUGLAS, or in either of the existing parties. The only chance is to form a new party and a new ticket, to which all may consistently and patriotically come. Fortunately there is great fitness in the times and circumstances for forming such a party. All existing parties are partially wrong in doctrine, and certainly wrong in name. None of them represent by their name—as is most important they should—the true idea of our country and Government. Ours is not a Republic, nor a Nation, nor a Democracy—but a Confederacy, comprised of different States and sections. Therefore the name Republican is false to the true idea, as is also that of Whig and Democrat. The only name that is faithful to the idea of our system is Federalist; and now is a most propitious time to assume that name, and form such a party. "Words," said MIRABEAU, "are things;" therefore let the name of the true party be expressive of the true idea of our Government, and that of itself will save us from many troubles. The Republicans regard the country as a consolidated Republic, and hence talk of their "eighteen millions" coercing the minority, and so forth—relying only on the power of numbers. Hence, also, Mr. SEWARD was very willing, two Winters ago, to increase the standing army of the United States. The old Whig Party also fell too much into the same error of regarding this country as one nation.

The Democratic party have not so regarded it, but then their name has not been expressive of their faith. The cardinal doctrine of their faith, expressed by their name, emblazoned on their banners, and made their rallying cry, should be the idea of a Confederacy, and a Government modified thereby, in contradistinction from every consolidated and centralized form. Into such a party, recognizing the mere federative tie of the Union, being really but a State Rights party, none of the opposition to Black Republicanism could be unwilling to enter. Party leaders, for personal, ambitious reasons might object to it; but in this, the time of their country's peril, let the people uprise in the majesty of their strength and throw off those who mislead them.

But we promised to show that all parties are wrong in their faith, and can therefore well afford to throw up their present arrangements and form one grand new party.

Whether legitimately or wrongfully, the only agitating subject before the American people is Territorial Slavery; and on that subject they are all wrong. The relations the several parties sustain to each other are somewhat as follows: BRECKINRIDGE and LINCOLN present a direct antagonism of claim, while DOUGLAS and BELL attempt reconciling adjustments between them. Neither of the first is entirely right, and the last two utterly fail. LINCOLN claims all the Territories for the North and freedom, and how can he be right when the Territories were acquired by the North and the South, freedom and slavery in common? BRECKINRIDGE presents the antagonistic claim of the South and slavery to all the Territories, demanding the recognition and legalization of slavery everywhere. DOUGLAS attempts an adjustment by referring the subject to the Territorial Legislature; BELL, by ignoring it. You cannot induce the people to ignore an exciting subject, involving the deepest interests, social and political, by simply telling them to do so. Neither is Squatter Sovereignty of any avail, for neither section will agree to submit its rights to such a tribunal as that. Besides, if they were willing, it would be no solution of the difficulty. The difficulty exists prior to the existence of a Territorial Legislature. When a Territory is first opened for settlement then the difficulty commences. Then it is that people, North and South, want to know what law prevails. If, up to the time of forming a Territorial Government, the law o Slavery prevails, the North will not be satisfied; i on the contrary, the law of Freedom, the South will not be satisfied. And if the question can be held in abeyance up to the time of forming a Territorial Legislature, then it can be so held up to the time of forming a State Constitution, when all parties agree to what may be done. So Douglasism is, practically, no solution of the difficulty at all. All the cry about "principles of self-government" is mere clap-trap, having no application.

Having disposed of the two mediating parties, let us return to the antagonists. The Breckinridge and Lincoln parties represent, properly speaking, the interests of the North and the South respectively. They both claim to be constitutional, indeed; the one, under the Constitution, contending for the interests of the North and the other for the rights of the South. Which of them is right? or how far is either or both right or wrong? We think it can be easily decided that the Lincoln Party is not right, upon grounds of comity and equality, to say nothing of the Constitution. What the Republican Party urges is, that Slavery is an evil and ought not to exist anywhere, and as they have power, according to their construction, to prevent, it shall not go into the Territories. When it is considered that Slavery enters into the warp and woof of Southern society, it is evident that this restrictive policy applies not merely to Slavery but also to Southern society, and is tantamount to saying Southern and Northern society shall not be regarded as equal in the Territories; in other words, condemns Southern society and the South to inequality and inferiority, which is manifestly wrong. But how is it with the Democratic Breckinridge Party?

The Breckinridge party rests its claim upon general principles of equality and the Dred Scott decision. They say it is unequal for the North to be allowed to carry and protect by the arm of the Federal Government, if necessary, all their property in the Territories, and for the South to be refused like privileges. This, as a naked proposition, is certainly correct. But how is it when you come to look at the concomitants of each species of property. Slaves are men. Men affect the order of civilization. The North has as much interest in the order of civilization as the South. An order of civilization is as dear to a people as property, and indeed materially affects its value. The rights of an "order of civilization" are as sacred and as much for a government to protect, as rights of "property." The Southern order of civilization displaces the Northern as effectually as a Wilmot Proviso does the Southern. The two orders cannot coexist upon the same soil, any more than a State can be at the same time a Slave State and a Free State. Besides, the legalization of slavery in a Territory makes it as fully and thoroughly a Slave Territory as if there were a multitude of slaves therein. It is this legal character of the Territories that is looked to and that all this contention is about. The question is, shall the legal *status* and character of all the Territories be Free or Slave? The Lincoln men assert that they will pass the Wilmot Proviso, and make them all legally Free; the Breckinridge men, on the contrary, assert they will, by the Dred Scott decision, make them all legally Slave. This view of the demand of BRECKINRIDGE looks as unjust and unequal to the North as LINCOLN'S to the South. The Dred Scott decision seems to be confined to *property*, and takes no account of *persons and orders of civilization*. A decision covering the whole ground, it would seem, should be one to all. Again, are there not principles of common law which might modify this particular decision. Though, as a general rule, there is a right to carry into any of the Territories all sorts of property common to any of the States, yet common law principles pertaining to nuisances and injurious species of property might possibly apply. For illustration: lead manufactories are property in the State, might they therefore be carried into any of the Territories and placed in any of the towns, and constitutional protection claimed and common law principles defied, just on the ground that they were property, though spreading poisonous fumes abroad? Perhaps, if slaves require Slavery, as is a fact, and Slavery excludes the free order of civilization—which is Northern society—and thereby prevents the North from their rightful equal participation in the Territories, some application to it of these common law principles might be just. It would be just, perhaps, to apply them to the extent of excluding this species of property from one-half the Territories, so as to allow the North equal chance in the other half. This view seems to be confirmed by the view, already taken, of comity and equality. The Territories were acquired equally by both, and should be by them equally enjoyed. And if the South cannot enjoy her share without Slavery, and the North cannot enjoy hers with Slavery, let the territory be divided, and each have half, and no more. Then if citizens of one side go to the other, they must conform to its institutions, and *vice versa*.

This would seem to be a just solution of the difficulty; but this is the dread principle of the Missouri Compromise, deemed by DOUGLAS so ruinous. Yet this principle we maintain is correct, according to the true genius of our political system. If there is any one doctrine more cardinal than another, springing from the true theory of our system, it is that of equality under the Federal Government—to all citizens, all States and all sections. True, the Constitution does not know sections, but the argument is *a fortiori* from States to sections. And the principle of division of territory, somehow applied, is the only one that can insure justice to the two classes of States. And as proof of its full justice, it is only necessary to state that it gave peace to the country for thirty years, and its repeal was felt to be so unjust as to give instant rise to the great Republican Party, which now threatens, in its fury, to whelm us all in one common ruin.

As a cardinal plank, then, in the platform of the new party, we would place the principle of division, applied to all territory. The other planks or principles should, like this, spring from the simple idea of a limited confederacy, for specified purposes, of co-equal States and sections. This idea of confederacy and coequality should be kept dominant and ascendant always. And see how it would correct the many ills that now afflict the federal body politic. In the first place, there would be no rising up of section against section. Both the sections would be equal, and no matter how much larger or superior was one than the other, it would have no right to interfere in its affairs. There would be no debating in Congress of the affairs or policy or domestic institutions of one section or the other. There would be no bounties to any particular section. The idea would become settled that the two sections are equal, and must go on hand in hand as equals, and the Federal Government be administered to them as equals. They would assume the position of two, or rather many nations, with their peculiar systems, like stars in a constellation.

The Republican and Whig Parties, from the consolidation stand-point, give to the Federal Government power over too many subjects and too absolute. This leads to all the various misapplications of Federal power we daily witness. It is a regular business, for months and years, for Congress to engage in making speeches and fulminations against one section of the Union, and its domestic privileges, which do not at all concern the Government. These speeches and fulminations the Government is engaged in printing and circulating throughout the country. This is no legitimate employment for the Government, which the party we propose would, from its stand-point, instantly see and correct.

As a basis of principles for a proper Federal Party, we will lay down,

1. Equal right of expansion to the two sections, which implies equal division of territory or public domain between them. The law of expansion is the law of life; and each section has equal right to live and prosper.

2. Equal right of procuring from abroad all needed supply of labor and population of their own kind. The North has now a right to procure her homogeneous supply *ad libitum* from free countries, the South should have equal right to procure hers from the slave countries of the world. That is, the foreign Slave-trade should be allowed, or else immigration to the North cut off. The two sections are equal, and must be treated as equals, and their two systems must be equally regarded by the Federal Government. Already this great injustice and inequality to the South, of cutting off her congenial supply of labor, has allowed the North to outstrip her in the race of empire.

3. Equal political weight to the populations of both sections. The slaves of the South are people as much as the laboring class of the North. The color of the skin, and the domestic legal relation they sustain, is no concern of the Federal Government, but only ours. It is altogether wrong and unequal to Federally disfranchise two-fifths of the population of the South. Therefore, the three-fifths' principle should be abolished, and the full principle substituted.

4. Equal impartiality regarding the products of labor and of soil in the North and the South. No measure should be considered as within the scope of Federal power that operates, of necessity, unequally upon the two sections. A bounty, for instance, on Southern sugar enriches the South and impoverishes the North, and is unjust. It is making the Northern pay that much tribute to the South. So, likewise, a bounty on fish caught by Northerners enriches the North at the expense of the South. Again, bounties on Northern vessels in coast-wise service has the same effect. Likewise, and most materially, bounties on Northern manufactures enrich the North at the expense of the South. If any ask why do not the South have the same things, that is, navigation, manufactures, and fisheries, the answer is, it does not suit her condition, and its herefore as clearly out of the question with her as raising sugar is with the North.

5. Equal and rigid limitation of the Government to its appropriate duties, doing nothing beyond its province. This would cut off the making and circulating of books and speeches not strictly within its duties, as also establishing institutions, &c.

6. Equal action upon each section, of the Federal Government in supporting itself. This would require direct taxation, and dispense with a tariff for revenue. A tariff operates to the great advantage of the manufacturing and corresponding disadvantage of the consuming section; and then it does not, as it ought, operate a tax in proportion to wealth, and consequent need of Governmental protection, but rather in proportion to poverty and consequent need of purchasing supplies. For the tax is not upon possession, but upon purchase. Besides it requires most of the disbursements of the Government to be in one section, which is unjust. And, again, one section being wholly consuming, bears all the taxation, while the other, being wholly manufacturing, escapes it. Nor should slaves be included, for they are people.

7. Equal and full requirement of each section to return the property and fugitives of the other.

A party administering the Government on these principles would preserve the Union forever; and upon none other can it endure. If, therefore, the Republican Party, denying these just and equal principles, should attain to Federal power, it will dash the Union in a moment. It would administer the Government upon opposite and sectional principles; and it would be a domination of section over section, interest over interest, until the bands of the Union flew asunder. The condition of the South is such that it could not endure for a single day the great fact of Abolitionists (as they would be regarded by the South) in power. She could not have Abolition official agents and emissaries throughout her entire borders. She would have to do without Post-offices, or else have them at the risk of throats being cut—an alternative which no people could be expected to accept. No state of things such as that could last a single day, nor should it be inaugurated. Therefore, we call upon Republicans to pause; and those of them who believe in the just principles enunciated above, to come out and swell the ranks of the new Federal Party. The Republicans, if they succeed, will be the direct destroyers of the Union, as much as he who administers poison to another. Abolition is the poison and bane of the Union; the Republican Party is forcing it down the Union's throat. Therefore, the Republican is the practical Disunion Party, and should be so regarded the length and breadth of the land. They are insanely unyielding and uncompromising; therefore let every good citizen come out from among them. They say, no terms till the battle is fought. But then they will find no South to treat with. She will be happy in a Southern Confederacy—the problem having been solved of the utter incompatibility of the two orders of civilization under the same Government. We want to give justice to the North, and we demand justice from her in return. We will pursue a just, fair and equal policy in reference to the common domain, and then demand, as we give, justice, fairness and equality in all things else. What Providence has in store for this country the Allwise only knows; but certain it is there is need of something like a Divine interposition to save us from impending dissolution.

ALEXANDER PARKINS,
Editor *Clarke Journal*, Berryville, Va.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Estimate of the Bell and Everett Strength at the North—Letter from Robert Tyler, Esq.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, Aug. 20, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Although absent from home, I hasten to acknowledge your polite invitation to address the Democracy on Monday evening. I trust that your proposed demonstration may prove perfectly successful and worthy of the cause in which you are so patriotically engaged. On your exertions, and on other similar efforts in the same general movement, we must now depend for the maintenance of the true principles of the Government and the preservation, most probably, of the peace of the country. There can be but two real parties in Pennsylvania, the Democratic Party, of which you are a part, and the Opposition. No man who wishes to remain a Democrat can have any difficulty as to the position he should occupy. He should sustain the regular organization as unerringly indicated by the action of the last State Convention at Reading, and by the more recent proceedings of the Democratic State Committee, regularly appointed by that body, in this and in other particulars, so freely and fully representing the Democracy of the State. Hostility to the regular action of the party through its legitimate organs, and any pretence whatever, deserves the severest condemnation; and the professing Democrat who seriously indulges in such folly or wickedness, should be reckoned and treated as an enemy. On the one side we have the Democratic Party, unchanged in its principles, and faithfully subject to its old rules and discipline, and on the other side, we have the Opposition, consisting of the Lincoln-Abolition Party, the Douglasites, who prefer LINCOLN'S election to that of BRECKINRIDGE, and the small number of old Fillmore Know-Nothings, who now call themselves friends of BELL and EVERETT. Of these, the Lincoln-Abolition Party are eagerly desirous of electing the Chicago candidate and of initiating a policy of negro emancipation, and for other objects, at Washington, a wilful and corrupt violation of the Constitution of the United States. They propose, among other things, to treat the Federal Supreme Court as though it had no existence, and to administer the Government as the caprices of a mob, stimulated by the demagogueism of unscrupulous leaders, may suggest or require. The Douglasites, who prefer LINCOLN to BRECKINRIDGE, seem possessed with the one insane idea of destroying the Democratic Party. They despair of the election of Judge DOUGLAS, and are undoubtedly for LINCOLN *really*, though apparently for Judge DOUGLAS in Pennsylvania, as they are apparently for BELL and EVERETT in some of the Southern States. They openly profess their intention to sacrifice the Democratic Party, both in the national and State organizations, at this time, with the expectation of shaping a new political formation looking to Judge DOUGLAS' future Presidential aspirations. The election of any conservative statesman would interfere with this speculation. The few friends of BELL and EVERETT are, I believe, honestly bent on LINCOLN'S defeat, with the hope of making Mr. EVERETT Vice-President in the first instance, when he may become President by operation of the Constitution.

This brings me to my immediate object in writing this letter. I desire distinctly to warn all conservative voters lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, against the possible error into which they may fall, *in reference to the supposed popular strength of the Bell-Everett movement in the North.* It is best to speak plainly on this point, because incalculable mischief may be produced by misapprehension in regard to it, and nothing can be lost by presenting the unvarnished truth. Southern conservatism should hope for the best, but be fully prepared for the worst, and no step should be incautiously taken. In the event of the success of the Abolitionists in November next, the Southern States (such as may be persuaded to vote, under erroneous views, the Bell-Douglas coalition ticket) will; have gained nothing for themselves, while it is but too evident the division thus exhibited in the Southern section, in the face of the universal Abolition ascendancy in the Free States, would only tend to encourage the enemies of the Constitution and of States Rights in their illegal and fanatical career. It appears to me that a reasonable prospect of the defeat of LINCOLN by the election of the Bell-Everett ticket, can alone justify any Southern State in its abandonment of the Democratic Party at this important and dangerous period. Now, the people of the Southern States may form a tolerably correct idea of the prospect of BELL in the North, when the plain truth is that the peculiar friends of BELL and EVERETT cannot possibly show a majority *in a single County in a single non-slaveholding State.* I state this as an undoubted fact, and am willing to meet the verdict at the ballot-box. The Bell-Douglas coalition tickets, in some of the Northern States, have been conceived and arranged by the more intimate friends of Judge DOUGLAS, with no expectation of securing any Electoral votes against LINCOLN, but solely with the purpose of exciting the Bell and Everett men to antagonize the Democracy in the South, and thus to divide and conquer the section which defeated him at Baltimore. At the Presidential election in 1856, out of two millions nine hundred and thirty-one thousand votes cast by the Free States, there were given for Mr. FILLMORE the meagre sum total of three hundred and ninety-four thousand. These votes, scattered through seventeen States, did not elect one elector on any ticket, and only served to make a Democratic *plurality* in three of the smaller States. In other words, the Fremont Party had a clear majority over the united Democracy and the Fillmore faction in twelve of the Northern States four years ago. Since then the American or Know-Nothing movement has been greatly weakened, and it would be, in my opinion, an unpardonable exaggeration to place the probable Bell-Everett vote at a higher mark than one-half the FILLMORE vote of 1856. It is now proposed to recall from the ranks of the Black Republicans the men who have been steadily voting with that party for the last three or four years on all questions, whether of National, State, or municipal concern. At a moment when the Lincolnites are flushed with anticipated triumph, it will not be found an easy task to withdraw from among them those who have been acting with them for four years back against the Democracy, and, who, it is possible, might prefer either BELL or EVERETT to LINCOLN, but who in their Free-soil proclivities, unquestionably prefer LINCOLN to BRECKINRIDGE or LANE. In more than one-half of the non-slaveholding States there is no vestige of a Bell-Everett organization, and in those States in which an electoral ticket, or a portion of an electoral ticket, may be seen, the highest aspiration of those connected with the movement, is indirectly to obtain some doubtful advantage, which they are utterly powerless directly to grasp. With these indisputable facts before them, it is for the people of the Southern States, *of all parties*, to decide whether it is worth their while to assist Judge DOUGLAS to play his game of politics at their expense, presenting a divided and distracted section, incapable of effective constitutional resistance after LINCOLN'S election, and to become more and more torn to pieces and demoralized, until HIS hoped-for time to use and oppress them may arrive.

With great respect, your friend and servant,
ROBERT TYLER.

Hon. WM. B. REED, G. H. MARTIN, JAS. M. ROBB, BENJ. RUSH, and others.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Point as to the Organization of the Court of Special Sessions.

The People vs. *James Divine.*—This was a motion, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to discharge prisoner from the Penitentiary, on *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that the Court by which he was committed was illegally constituted, and therefore had no jurisdiction.

The prisoner's counsel took the following points:

First—As to the constitution of the Court of Special Lessions. Vol. III., R. S., 5 Ed., p. 370, sec. 13, says: "The said Court of Special Sessions may be held by any three of the said Police Justices, who shall sit alternately," &c. Page 371, sec. 14, says: "All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, are repealed."

The 3 vol. R. S., 5 ed., page 869, says: "Whenever any power, or authority, or duty, is confided by law to three or more persons, and whenever three or more persons or officers are authorized or required by law to perform any act, such act may be done, and such power, authority, or duty, may be exercised and performed by a majority of such persons or officers, upon a meeting of all the persons or officers so intrusted or empowered, unless special provision is otherwise made."

In this case three Justices are authorized to hold the Court, and there is no special provision otherwise made. The word "may," in this case, then upon principle and precedent means "shall."

Vol. 5, 3 Ed. R. S., page 378, sec. 17, relative to the Marine Court, says: "And an appeal may be taken upon the same from a judgment entered by the direction of a single Justice of the said Court to the Justices thereof at a General Term," &c. "The Justices of said Court may appoint general terms of said Court, at such times as they may deem proper." Justices Mitchel, Clerke and Cowles, in an unreported case in the Supreme Court, (I think it was Jackson *vs.* Figaniere,) held that the Marine Court, General Term, could not be held except by all the Justices, and that they were compelled to appoint General Terms, &c.

As to when and how final process, commitments, &c., may be impeached.

Final process may in all cases be impeached by showing either that there was no judgment, decree, conviction, &c., on which it is founded, or that the judgment, &c., is absolutely void." (Notes to People agt. McLeod, 3 Hill, 665; Randolph's case, 11 Am. Jur., 33; Ex-parte Beatty, 12 Wend., 229; Riley's case, 2 Peck.)

The want of jurisdiction may now be shown by proof *allendi*, and it seems that matter arising since the commitment, may also be shown. Such as a reversal of the judgment, a pardon, or a compliance with the terms of the sentence under which the party was committed. (People agt. McLeod, 25 Wend., 483.) How could the last event above named be shown except by parol evidence.

The judgment is void, when there is a total want of jurisdiction. (Yates agt. People, 6 Johns, 337; Kellogg ex-parte, 6 Vermont R., 511.)

"Unless a Court has jurisdiction it cannot make a record which imports inviolable verity to the party over whom it has usurped jurisdiction, and we ought not, therefore, to be estopped by any allegation in hat record from showing every fact that goes to establish the truth of a plea alleging a want of jurisdiction."

The same may be said respecting any judgment, sentence, or decree. A want of jurisdiction in the Court pronouncing it, may always be set up when it is sought to be enforced, &c., and the principle which ordinarily forbids the impeachment or contradiction of a record, has no sort of application to the case. (Cow. & Hill's notes to Philon Ev., part 2, pages 800 and 801, Ed. of 1839.)

The note to the case of People *vs.* McLeod, 3 Hill, 665, refers to the section of the Statute (3 R. S. 5 Ed., p. 887, sec. 5) in support of the doctrine, that the final process may be impeached.

If this doctrine were not sustained, there would be no remedy in a case of usurped jurisdiction.

The counsel for the People took the ground that the Court could not go behind the commitment at that time.

The only question was as to the legal justification which detained the prisoner. The commitment was a true extract of the minutes of the Court, and must be regarded as an authenticated record.

The Court could not, on *habeas corpus*, go behind the final termination of a Court of competent authority.

By the charter of 1857, the Special Sessions could be held by any two Police Justices, which section had not been repealed by the act of 1858.

The Court reserved its decision.

For the prisoner, Ex-Judge Phillips and Theodore Stuyvesant; for the people, Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 23.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	850	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	48
1,000	Ill. C. Bs. '79	105½	100	do	b60 48⅛
1,000	Indiana St. 2½s	63	100	do	b30 47⅜
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	91¾	100	Panama R	c 126
5,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. E.	102½	50	do	b30 126
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	82	50	do	b10 126
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	101½	50	do	s30 125½
17,000	Har. R. 1st Mor.	98	100	Mil. & Miss. R	14½
1,000	Harlem 2d M. bs.	96	100	do	14¾
5,000	Mich. C. R. & P. c.	1	300	Ill. Central R. S	87
	M. S. P. Conv't. bs.	100	425	do	87⅜
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M. b	67¼	100	do	s30 87¼
5,000	N. Ia. 1st M	86	600	do	87⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	95½	100	do	b10 87½
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	61	550	do	87¾
1,000	Ill. & Ch. 1st M.	85	100	do	b30 88
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1 M	100	100	do	b60 88¼
1,000	do	100½	21	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94⅜
30	Park Bank	113	100	Galena & Chi. R.	82¼
20	Pac. M. St. Co	79	500	do	82⅝
50	do	s10 78¾	300	do	82⅞
150	Brun. C. L'd. Co	9¼	50	do	s10 82¾
100	do	9	50	do	s3W 82¾
69	C. P & Asht'a R.	117	350	do	82¾
1725	N. Y. Cen. R	84⅛	50	do	s60 82½
200	do	b15 84⅜	100	do	b60 83¼
700	do	b60 85	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	47¾
100	do	b10 84⅜	1150	do	48
1000	Erie Railroad	29	200	do	b60 48½
225	do	29¼	200	do	b10 48½
200	do	b10 29½	700	do	48¾
400	do	b60 29¾	400	do	b60 49
350	do	29¾	100	do	48¾
100	do	b7 29¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	c 83¾
100	do	b7 29¾	50	do	s10 83¾
100	Erie R. Assent. S	29	100	do	84
100	Reading Railroad	46½	200	do	b30 84½
400	do	46¾	100	do	b60 84¾
100	do	b15 47	100	do	b10 84
325	Michigan C. R.	70½	350	do	83¾
100	do	70¾	150	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.	90
325	do	71	50	do	b60 90¾
230	M. S. & N. I. R.	22¾	100	do	b60 91
200	do	b10 23

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH HUSBAND—THRICE MARRIED.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings two weeks' later news from the South and Central American States, and nearly $800,000 in specie from San Francisco. The *Ariel's* California advices have been anticipated by the Overland Mail; but the details given in our correspondent's letter will be found interesting and important. There is little change to be noted in the state of the civil war now distracting New-Granada. Communication between Bogota and the coast has been cut off, so we have no late intelligence from the capital. Hostilities had commenced in the State of Magdalena. MOSQUERA is said to be in command of 6,000 men. The discovery of valuable silver mines in Chili is the chief item of information from that Republic. From Peru we learn that a despicable attempt had been made to assassinate the President. The would-be murderer escaped. Peru has not yet adjusted the American claims, and it is feared that to obtain satisfaction our Minister will be compelled to resort to extreme measures. The news from other South American States and from Central America is not of an important character.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces the arrival at that port of a vessel from Ruatan, which was off Truxillo during the capture of the place by the fillibuster WALKER. In the assault twelve Spaniards were killed and eighteen wounded, and three of WALKER'S party were slightly injured. The place was still in possession of WALKER, who is said to have issued a proclamation declaring in favor of CABANAS. This would seem to indicate that his intention was to remain in Honduras, instead of proceeding across the country to Nicaragua.

We derive from our European correspondence and files, received by the *Arabia*, some interesting details of intelligence already briefly telegraphed. FAUD PACHA, the Ottoman Commissioner, appears to have restored confidence in Syria, by his prompt action. In two days he arrested nearly 800 persons in Damascus. The guilty parties were to be executed immediately. From Southern Italy we hear the note of preparation for the great struggle about to commence. Some authorities say that GARIBALDI will enter Naples without bloodshed, and that the King is so well aware of the hostility of even his own army that he will fly without a blow. Others again say that Gen. LAMORICIERE has resolved to join his forces with those of FRANCIS II., and that, together, they muster a powerful army of 45,000 men. In any case the event will soon be determined. It is universally believed that the present month of August will decide the fate of Italy. Russia is said to be massing large bodies of troops in Poland, as though she, too, feared an outbreak. Great agitation and disaffection are said to prevail at different points of Hungary; especially among the Hungarian troops now stationed in Venetia.

The Prince of Wales left Quebec yesterday for Montreal, escorted to the dock by a battalion of the military, greeted by the cheers of thousands, and departing with a royal salute of twenty-one guns each from the citadel and the men-of-war in port, while the city's bells chimed a harmonious farewell. Mayor WOOD'S private Secretary, previous to the departure of the Prince, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, his Highness being present, and tendered the invitation to visit New-York. The invitation was accepted on the part of the Prince, and it was intimated that during his stay here he would be pleased to witness a military display and a firemen's torchlight parade, visit the public schools, and attend a ball. None of the invitations to private residences here will be accepted, it being thought most advisable for the Royal party to stop at a hotel, like any other travelers. The Prince will probably reach this City about the 6th of October. The citizens' Committee reached Montreal yesterday, and will tender the invitation on the part of the citizens soon after the Prince's arrival there. The Committee was received with marked attention by the authorities and citizens of Montreal. The accident which occurred at Quebec during the exhibition of fireworks on Tuesday night has resulted fatally in two instances.

The War Department yesterday received a number of important dispatches from various quarters, relative to the difficulties with the Indians. Details of Capt. SMITH'S battle near Lake Harney, in Oregon, are given by that officer, who is inclined to believe that all the Oregon Indians are hostile. The battles in New-Mexico and in other quarters are also detailed. The opinion is held in the army that a general Indian war is inevitable.

The recent rains have been very heavy in Pennsylvania, and have caused an immense amount of damage. Several culverts and embankments on the Chestnut Hill Railroad were carried away, and mills on the Schuylkill and the Wissahicon are reported to be demolished by the floods. Considerable damage has resulted also in New-Jersey, especially along the line of railroad between Trenton and New-Brunswick.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY addressed the Republican Central Campaign Club last evening, and took occasion to deny that he had any intention of making a disturbance at the recent Republican State Convention at Syracuse.

The South Brooklyn Republican Association held a public meeting last evening, in their wigwam in Court-street, where they were addressed by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, member of Congress from the Brooklyn District. Mr. HUMPHREY, in clear manner, stated the position of the three most prominent political organizations, paying particular attention to that of which Mr. DOUGLAS is the head. A preliminary meeting to organize a Douglas Young Men's General Committee, was held in the "Capital," Brooklyn, last evening, when a committee was appointed to nominate officers, and also to prepare the necessary rules for the government of the Club. The meeting adjourned for one week.

Mr. D. U. MARTIN, the gentleman who left Boston some two weeks ago in a little two-oared wherry, arrived safely in this City last evening about 5½ o'clock, having accomplished his extraordinary feat in about 80 hours of actual rowing, averaging over five miles per hour. He subsisted almost wholly on berries and other fruit, drinking no water; the last day's pull from a place ten miles east of Sands Point, was accomplished after a late breakfast, a portion of one watermellon only serving for his refreshment. He took lodgings with Mr. DARLING at No. 504 Sheriff-street. To-day, his friends of the vegetarian school give Mr. MARTIN an entertainment, at which he is expected to relate the particulars of his experience on the trip.

The deciding contest between the Excelsior and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs took place yesterday, in Brooklyn, and was witnessed by about twenty thousand people. The result was a draw game, but it was owing to a desperate party of rowdies, who were determined that the Excelsiors should not win, and so obstructed the game, and annoyed the players, that the Excelsiors had to withdraw from the field. The whole scene was most disgraceful, but it is due to the Atlantics to state that they endeavored to preserve order, and are not to be implicated.

The Stock Market was firmer in tone and higher in prices yesterday. The renewal of the speculation for the rise was strengthened by the last advices from England, and the continued news of the great movement of grain into Chicago. In Money the employment is active among the Brokers, with a good supply from lenders at 6@6 per cent. It was rumored in the afternoon that Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, has accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Illinois Central road.

Desirable lots of Flour were in good request; and prices favored sellers. Wheat attracted considerable attention at firmer rates. Corn, though unusually abundant, was actively sought after, and sound mixed Western was rather dearer. Provisions and Whisky were inquired for at essentially unchanged figures. The movements in Groceries, Cotton, Hops, Tallow, and Naval Stores were restricted. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Political Coalition.

It seems to be universally conceded that a larger number of the people of this State are in favor of the Republican than of any other ticket. Each of the three other parties confesses its inability to carry the State. But they all hope that by uniting their forces they may defeat their common foe. The great point aimed at now, therefore, by the friends of BELL, DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, is to combine their votes so as to defeat LINCOLN. The work has been partly accomplished. The Douglas Democrats have put up an electoral ticket of which *ten* places, out of 33, are given to the friends of BELL;—and it is confidently believed that before the election the Breckinridge party will accept a similar position on the same ticket.

This is a most extraordinary spectacle,—one never before witnessed, we believe, in the history of the country. Coalitions are bad enough in any case. Even when political leaders, who have been hostile to each other, unite to advance some principle or some policy which they hold in common, they are quite apt to disgust and repel the mass of their followers. The people at large detest everything that looks like political trading. It always smacks of corruption. It shocks their ideas of consistency, and of steady adhesion to a regular course of political action.

But in this case the attempted coalition is in the grossest and most flagrant violation of every pretence of political decency. Here are three parties who have nothing whatever in common, but their malignant hatred of a fourth. They have always differed, radically and widely, upon nearly every political question that has engaged public attention for the last few years. DOUGLAS professes to believe in Popular Sovereignty,—but he is acting with two parties who have vied with each other in scouting and denouncing it. He has waged vigorous and vehement war upon the principles and policy of the Americans,—yet he is here acting in close harmony with men who for years have been the leaders of that party in this State. The coalition is made up of the most incongruous elements. Each of the parties to it regards the other two as enemies of the public welfare. No two of them hold the same principles, support or esteem the same men, or aim at the same results. They agree only in hatred of the Republicans. The basis of their compact is a common malignity. They do not pretend to think alike on any of the great questions that divide the country.

To expect that such a coalition will command the confidence and receive the support of the people, is to rate them but little above sheep that follow their leaders, blindly and thoughtlessly, to the market or the shambles. Any man who votes the Coalition ticket votes for BELL, DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE all at once,—votes for Unionism, Squatter-Sovereignty and Southern Pro-slavery Secessionism at the same moment and by the same ballot. Do the contrivers of this plot regard the voters of this State as mere political gamblers,—reckless of principle, ready to vote any way or all ways, according to the orders of their self-appointed dictators? What sort of a popular canvass can be made under such a flag? What speech can please one-third of a Coalition audience, that will not offend and disgust the other two-thirds?

Nor is it possible for any sensible man who may be asked to vote this ticket to avoid the belief that he is to be cheated in the end. He is urged to vote it for the sake of electing the ten Bell men who are on it. Suppose it succeeds:—how does he know that the whole vote will not be cast for DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE? Indeed, in this case it has already leaked out that the ten Bell votes will be cast for DOUGLAS,—that putting their names on the ticket is a mere sham,—designed simply to obtain the votes of their friends under false pretences. That man must have a strange appreciation of the public sense, who hopes for success in so transparent and so shameless a game of political trickery.

The Republicans of this State have no apprehension of the coalition that has been formed against them. They believe that it will forfeit the support of thousands of voters, who, under other circumstances, would not vote for the Republican ticket.

The Mexican Imbroglio.

According to all accounts, the crisis in Mexico will be hastened by events not generally foreseen some months ago. Señor PACHECO, the new Spanish Minister in Mexico, has made certain peremptory demands on the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, to which demands the Constitutional Government refused compliance in a firm and decided manner. The most recent advices to private parties in this City, state that the inhabitants of the city were in a high state of excitement, hourly expecting some warlike demonstration on the part of the Spanish forces before their walls. All the able-bodied males in that neighborhood were rushing to the headquarters of the Constitutional Government, and offering their services against the Spaniards.

The Constitutional Government of Vera Cruz is certainly affording an example of determination, courage and perseverance, worthy the cause it has espoused. Fighting at various points in the interior, holding the distracted country to the main issue, harassed by the foreign ministers and threatened on all sides, JUAREZ and his associates remain firm, bidding defiance alike to foreign and domestic foes.

We will not stop now to inquire into the merits of the case between Spain and Mexico. Mr. DUNBAR, in his "*Mexican Papers*," speaking on this subject, says:

"Señor PACHECO, the new Spanish Minister to Mexico, is beginning to show his hand under the stipulations of the Almonte treaty, made by Spain with the Miramon Government. The last Spaniard that ever lives, will die believing the Mexican people were created to be his slaves. It is not difficult to divine, therefore, what Señor PACHECO'S course will be. It is also published, on authority from LOUIS NAPOLEON direct, that he is about to interfere in Mexican affairs. So long as there was any hope for the Church Party, and while treaty negotiations were pending between the United States and Mexico, the European Powers, in their efforts to thwart the United States and sustain the Church Party, confined themselves to the exertions of their accredited ministers in Mexico. But now that the American Congress has refused to have anything to do with that country, and the final triumph of the Liberals, even without the aid of the United States and against all opposition, appears absolutely certain, a direct and unequivocal armed intervention by France and Spain, and perhaps England, is announced."

The evidence of an intended armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico, on the part of one, if not three, of the European Powers, is now complete, and cannot be ignored or lost sight of by the American people any longer. It matters not, at this moment, whether the European Powers have or have not just cause to interfere in Mexico, or whether this interference will give the power to one party or the other, or bring about a compromise between them both. The fact of an armed European intervention in Mexico, by which means this magnificent portion of Spanish America on our Southern border will pass more completely than ever out of our control, and under European influence and management, is what the American people have to contemplate.

An outbreak may occur between the Spaniards and Mexicans in Vera Cruz at any moment. But we are more inclined to believe that no forcible demonstration will be made by the European Powers for several months, or until the plan which is doubtless already formed, is more matured and developed under the active management of Señor PACHECO. That this demonstration will be made, we have the strongest reasons and the clearest evidence for believing; and when it is actually made, the new complication in our national politics will be of a dangerous character.

Our Government, we perceive, is strengthening the naval force in the Gulf, and it is probable that Mr. MCLANE will soon return to the scene of his arduous and highly meritorious labors. But all Europe says, "you have virtually withdrawn from Mexico, and abandoned that country to its fate." Now the question inevitably comes up, What honest legitimate right has the United States to come forward and step in before European Powers? We fear this will prove a hard question for the United States to solve.

South Carolina and Disunion.

We advise those who suppose, or are told, that the South will dissolve the Union in the event of LINCOLN'S election, to read carefully the admirable letter from Col. B. F. PERRY, of South Carolina, which was published in the TIMES of yesterday morning. They will learn rom that epistle that the Disunionists do not monopolize all the thinking or all the speaking, and that they will not have it all their own way, even in South Carolina. The differences of opinion between Messrs. KEITT, ORR and BOYCE, to which we have already referred, in regard to the proper time and mode of seceding, indicate a corresponding diversity of sentiment among the people. This letter, however, shows conclusively that it is not merely a difference of opinion in regard to details, but that there is a strong, intelligent and influential public sentiment in South Carolina which is utterly opposed to secession under any form, upon such a provocation as the election of a Republican President would give them.

Col. PERRY is a gentleman of position and political influence in his own State. He has served for a long time as a member of the State Legislature, and retired from public life a little more than a year ago, for the avowed reason that he was disgusted with the partizan ultraism which rules the councils of the hour, and blinds men in office to the real interests of the people whom they profess to serve. In his letter of withdrawal he denounced the Disunionists as men much more anxious for their own elevation to office than for the public good, and said that inasmuch as the South had actually controlled the Federa Government for over fifty years, he saw no particular hardship in their surrendering it to the majority. Nor did he anticipate any of the dire evils which Southern demagogues are so fond of predicting, from the election of a Republican President. Indeed he said then as he says now, that such a President would be constrained alike by his interest and his inclination to conciliate and favor, rather than injure or exasperate, the public sentiment of the Southern States.

Col. PERRY, in the letter published yesterday, gives the following very cogent reasons for doubting the sombre prognostics of the Southern alarmists:

Judging from the course pursued by other Presidents, and that policy which usually governs politicians while in power, instead of doing any rash, violent or unconstitutional act to injure or offend those opposed to him, it is likely LINCOLN will pursue a very cautious, politic and wise course towards the South. *It cannot be in the nature of any man elevated to the Presidency to wish to see the Government broken up under his Administration, the Republic dismembered and the country plunged into a civil war.* Very likely his great effort will be to acqui re popularity in the Southern States, and *appease their opposition by a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and respect for the rights of the South.* It is not at all improbable that the South may find more favors under the Administration of LINCOLN than they have under any Democratic Administration. It may be that "Old ABE" will go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people! At least we should give him a trial.

The election of a President, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, *is no ground whatever for breaking up the Republic, no matter how bitterly opposed to him we may be.* We must wait and decide on his acts and measures; nothing less will justify us in the eyes of the world, or in the opinions of our own people. To inculcate the notion that a portion of the citizens of a Republic may break up and revolutionize their Government, because they have been defeated in their choice of a Chief Magistrate, is the repudiation of the first principles of republicanism, and sanctioning that which leads inevitably to lawless despotism."

Nothing could be more sensible and judicious than these suggestions. They strike directly at the root of the schemes and declamation of the Disunionists. Aside from the absurdity of the reasoning by which these men delude themselves into the belief that the election of a Republican President will give them just ground for secession, Col. PERRY shows by a few sensible suggestions, the folly of supposing that any President can deliberately provoke such a movement. He goes on to remind South Carolina that she has twice already attempted to act upon this policy and that in neither case has she won any reputation for wisdom or statesmanship by her conduct. The letter abounds in statements and suggestions which commend themselves to the public judgment by their strong common sense and the clear, direct manner in which they are presented.

We regard this letter as important, not so much on account of the reasoning which f embodies, as because it proves that this question of secession is not to be surrendered absolutely to the demagogues and ultraists who have hitherto dealt with it almost exclusively. There are still sensible, thinking men in South Carolina, who are not afraid to look the political future fairly in the face, nor to discuss it openly on its merits before the people. This is all that is necessary to ensure a safe and a just result. The only danger has always been that the masses of the people might be, to use Mr. YANCEY'S phrase, unthinkingly "precipitated into revolution." If they will only discuss the question fairly,—consider what they have to gain and what to lose by disunion, and act upon the convictions of their judgments, instead of the ranting declamation of their political demagogues, we have no fear of the result.

England and Syria.

Great Britain has not yet condescended to offer any decent excuse for the attitude she has assumed with regard to the Syrian outbreak. Individual Englishmen, in common with the whole civilized world, have been moved to wrath at the outrages committed in the Lebanon; but their Government, overcome by a miserable jealousy of Russian influence, refuses actively to aid in the suppression of the outbreak. Lord JOHN RUSSELL recently stated in the House of Commons that the only intervention contemplated by England was the landing of marines from men-of-war, if their presence was necessary for the protection of British subjects.

It is true that France and Russia, without other aid, are quite capable of restoring order in the Asiatic dominions of the Ottoman Empire, and the energy that both these Governments have already displayed in the matter is a guarantee that their intervention will be no mere matter of form. But it is greatly to be regretted that the influence of England, though not actually withheld, should be so sparingly given, or that a selfish desire to prop up a despotism of the weakest and most despicable order should shackle her independence, and make her deaf to the appeal of Syrian Christians.

It is rather curious to notice how the decided leaning of the British Government on this question has already biassed and influenced the metropolitan Press. It was through London journals that we first learned particulars of the Syrian slaughters. It has been officially reported by the Superior of French missionaries in the Lebanon, that the number of victims to Mohammedan fanaticism exceeds 15,000 persons, and that at Damascus alone more than 8,000 Christians were put to death. The very last mail from Europe brought intelligence that 30,000 Christian women had met with a worse fate than death, and had been publicly sold at twenty-five piasters each. It is in the face of these well-authenticated accounts of wholesale massacre, plunder and violation, that the English journals are now seeking to palliate the crimes of the perpetrators. It is urged that the war was commenced by the Christians—that the Druses were in the minority, and that they were,—so Sir JAMES FERGUSON, M. P. says—"most reluctant to fight at all." These are the statements now thrust before the public, while the atrocities actually committed, and the well authenticated complicity of the Turkish authorities, are all but forgotten. The attitude of England on this question must disappoint her best friends. All moral consideration aside, it is sufficiently plain that the part she has taken is neither a wise nor a prudent one; for it is surely more important for her to conciliate the liberal sentiment of Europe and America than to waste her energies in the support of a despotism so utterly doomed as that of Turkey.

A New Party Project.

We give place in another column to a new plan for saving the Union. Mr. ALEXANDER PARKINS, Editor of the Clarke *Journal*, in Virginia, is its author. He is a gentleman of ability, independence, and sincere convictions. His language and style of thought are quite different in some respects from those which we generally find in Southern writers on this subject:—but his scheme of salvation is quite as wild and impracticable as the wildest of them all.

Mr. PARKINS proposes the formation of a new party—as if we had not by far too many parties in the field already. He would base this new organization upon the substantial restoration of the Missouri Compromise—with the addition of a good many other compromises of a good deal more importance. Thus starting with the idea that the federal territory is to be equally divided between Slavery and Freedom, Mr. P. demands in the next place that equal right of importing labor shall be conceded to each section;—in other words, that the South shall either be permitted to import *slaves*, or that foreign emigration to the North shall be stopped. The slaves at the South, moreover, must be represented *per capita*, as the laborers of the North are,—instead of counting five for only three. The whole system of protection must be abandoned, lest it might work unequally, and all revenue must be collected by direct taxation, in which slaves should not be taxed, because they are *people*. But when fugitive, they should be surrendered, because they are *property*. A "party administering the Government on these principles," says Mr. PARKINS, "would preserve the Union forever." We should hope not—for it would not deserve to last half so long.

It is quite needless to enter upon any refutation of Mr. P.'s arguments, until he makes some progress in the formation of his new party. If nothing else will preserve the Union, we fear it is doomed;—for we venture to say he cannot find ten sensible men in any Northern State, and not many more in any Southern State, who would enrol themselves on its list of members. Mr. PARKINS speculates with a good deal of acuteness and great independence, and entire ignorance of the ordinary springs of political action.

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESS.—An accident occurred to the early Newspaper Express train, yesterday morning, which delayed it for some time, but caused no serious damage. This is the first mishap which has befallen this train since it was started. Considering the very high rate of speed at which it is run, this fact affords marked testimony to the vigilance and care which distinguish the management of the Hudson River Railroad.

The enterprise has proved in the main a decided success. Some controversy has arisen between the projector of it and sundry large periodical dealers, in regard to the conveyance of packages, into the merits of which we have not inquired. But, so far as the public at large is concerned, the running of this train has proved of great advantage. For the whole 150 miles between here and Albany, the residents have been enabled to read their New-York newspapers at their breakfast tables. They reach Saratoga by half past 9, and Montreal at an early hour in the evening. On the Western route there was the same gain in time, and the best evidence of its general utility and popularity is found in the fact of the steady and marked increase in the number of New-York papers sold along the route.

For some reason which it is not very easy to conjecture, the *Central Railroad* has seen fit to arrest this enterprise. Although New-York papers reach Albany at half-past 7 every morning, the Company *refuse to forward them* by either the 8 or 9 o'clock trains, and require them to lie in Albany *five hours*, until the departure of the train at half past 12. Whenever its own business is in question, the Central Railroad becomes a zealous champion of free and unrestricted enterprise. It thinks it very hard that the State should impose any checks upon its competition with the canals, or interfere with its business in any way. We do not exactly see why the Central should not practice the doctrine it thus preaches. Still less can we see what special reason, or provocation it has, for laying so heavy and so arbitrary a hand upon the newspapers of this City.

NOT QUITE DESTITUTE AFTER ALL.—It is currently reported that dispatches are in town announcing that the Prince of Wales will bring with him money enough to defray his own expenses while in this City, and that he will consequently be under no necessity of taking any of the private lodgings which have been tendered for his use.

He trusts that the young ladies of the boarding schools will not be distressed on his account, and that none of the "palatial residences" on the Avenue, at Washington Heights, or elsewhere, will be evacuated for his benefit. He has heard that there are several hotels in town where he can be made as comfortable as can be expected away from home.

Rev. H. W. Beecher and his Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

It will be remembered that a short time since, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, by Amherst College, his own *Alma Mater*. Some years ago, the same degree was conferred upon him, which he then declined. In the same way he has seen fit again to decline the title, and to remain distinguished among his thousands of friends as simply HENRY WARD BEECHER. The following is Mr. BEECHER'S letter of declination:

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1860.

To the President and Board of Trustees of Amherst College:

GENTLEMEN: I have been duly notified that, at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, the title of *Doctor of Divinity* was conferred upon me.

It would certainly give me pleasure should *any* respectable institution bear such a testimony of good will. But that Amherst College, my own mother, should so kindly remember a son, is a peculiar gratification.

But all the use of such a title ends with the public expression of a wish to confer it. For the rest it would be but an incumbrance, and furnish an address by no means agreeable to my taste. I greatly prefer the simplicity of that name which my mother uttered over me in the holy hour of infant consecration and baptism. May I be permitted, without seeming to undervalue your kindness, or disesteeming the honor meant, to return it to your hands; that I may to the end of my life be, as thus far I have been, simply

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Minor Topics.

—The Philadelphia *North American* is hugely disturbed by the size of New-York, and without the fear of Æsop before its eyes, is determined to swell the straight waistcoat of Quakerism to the uttermost. It is sure that Philadelphia is a "much larger city" than New-York, and relies as a reason for the faith that is in it upon the "number of houses, churches and schools" in which the home of brotherly love rejoices. Of the insignificant item of population it takes no account, probably feeling that Philadelphia would be quite as great a place without as with its inhabitants, which, for aught we know, may be a true, but is certainly not a pretty thing for a Philadelphia journalist to say or even to imply. The *North American* is severe, too, upon our poor children, exulting in the thought that more teachers are required to keep 61,475 small Philadelphians from running away to the metropolis than are necessary to instruct 171,768 little Gothamites in all sound learning. Our homes and hearths also come in for a tremendous "taking down." What New-Yorker can see his beloved "English basement" as our clear-sighted cousins behold it without a shudder of self-contempt:

"A four-story dwelling in New-York is an edifice with two or three rooms on a floor, *of which the centre is perfectly dark and has no outlook.* There is no back building attached for dining-rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c. These are all in the main building."

Think of the degradation of bathing in a "main building," and absolutely dining out of the back yard! Really we had no idea before of the depth of misery to which our architects have doomed us. And then look on the contrasted bliss of our too fortunate neighbors:

"A four-story dwelling in Philadelphia is a building as large as the New-York one, with another, two, three or four stories high attached to it."

Happy four-story houses of Philadelphia, dwelling each in "double blessedness!" Nor only this. These enviable mansions have an Elysian future in store for them:

"Every one of these is capable of becoming a very large boarding-house, and most of them do when they become a little faded."

This settles the question. It was long ago said of good Bostonians, that when they died they went to Paris. But the apotheosis of Philadelphia four-story houses is a finer flight. To die, a conjugal pile of four-story brick, and revive again "a very large boarding-house," is surely the highest fate of which architecture is capable.

—The British House of Commons has passed an act to the effect that "the Court of Chancery in Ireland may give approbation to the marriages of infants." We hope the Court of Chancery in Ireland will do no such thing. Single infants are troublesome enough to their parents; but what would become of mothers in a nursery full of married babies?

An Appeal for the Striped Jackets.

Twelve hundred poor fellows, on whom has unhappily fallen the State's uniform of striped trowsers and jackets, are now cramped within the stone walls and iron doors of the Prison at Sing Sing. The larger part of these are young men, under thirty years, who are now suffering their first sentence, and repenting their first crime. Hundreds of them have good-natured, intelligent, honest-looking faces, showing fewer features of the rogue than many a man's that never was seen inside a State's Prison. Their crimes, in a great majority of instances, have grown out of an over glass of wine, rather than any cool forethought of knavery. But now that the criminals are safely housed against any further opportunities of wrong-doing, their human feelings need to be met with human sympathies; their minds need to receive culture like other men's minds; their hearts need to be touched like other human hearts.

If any person would like to do them a kindness, there is now an opportunity. The poor fellows spend their week-days under the eyes of their taskmasters, industriously at work in quarry, factory, or furnace. But every man has only a stipulated amount of work to do, which when he has done, his whole day's work is done; and he is allowed the remaing hours of the daylight (if there be any,) for his own leisure. Many of the intelligent men become so skillful at their trades that they win for themselves two or three hours of spare time every afternoon, which they are eager to spend over the pages of some attractive book, fitted to beguile the weariness of their imprisonment. But the library of the Prison contains hardly books enough to furnish an ordinary Sunday-school; and these are dingy volumes that have gone the rounds of the Prison, out from one cell to another, until the board-covers of some of them are worn thin by hard use. Two-thirds of the convicts are hungering and thirsting for something new to read. Many of the young men—who never felt the need of books before they knew what it was to pass the long, solitary Sunday afternoons in the unbroken loneliness of their cells—now look forward to Sunday as the dreariest day of all the week, for which they would rather exchange the stone-quarry or the iron-foundry. Ought not a book be given to every man who is willing to read?

Now, if the reader of these lines has any books on his shelves which he can afford to spare for the prisoners, will he take the trouble to send them to the venerable Father LUCKEY, Chaplain in the Prison at Sing Sing, or to ABRAHAM BEAL, the well-known agent of the Prison Association, at No. 15 Centre-street, New-York, or to the writer, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-street? For any suitable books—including, for instance, history, biography, elementary science, the better class of fiction, and practical, unsectarian, religious works—the giver will receive the thanks of hundreds of solitary men to whom a book is the only visitor, except the jailor, that is allowed to enter their cells.

THEODORE TILTON.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

President Buchanan in Favor of Emancipation in Cuba.

Provisions of the Spanish Treaty with Great Britain—Slavery Certain to Die Out in Cuba but for the Slave-trade—Interesting Statistics—The Bell and Douglas Coalition in New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1860.

The year 1860 has been illustrated by many remarkable events both in the natural and political world: in the former we have had a succession of storms of hail, rain and wind, and meteoric displays almost unprecedented; in the latter we have had wars and revolutions, massacres and insurrections, in the Eastern as well as the Western hemisphere; but while events of more importance may have transpired, none have struck my mind with so much surprise as the deliberate declaration of President BUCHANAN in favor of *abolishing Slavery in Cuba*. The letter of the acting Secretary of State, Mr. TRESCOT, written in the name of the President, has been laid before your readers. The remedy he proposes for the Slave-trade, it must be confessed, is most effectual, and it may be hoped that the British Government will act upon it, since it will not merely extinguish the African Slave-trade to that island, but Slavery itself. The President, through his acting Secretary, says:

"Whenever Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall think proper, in its discretion, to enforce the provisions of the treaty with Spain, referred to by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, 'by which the Spanish Crown undertook to abolish the Slave-trade, and accepted a sum of £400,000 to enable it more easily to do so,' then, and not until then, in the President's opinion, will the African Slave-trade with the island of Cuba be abolished. But with this the Government of the United States will have no right to interfere."

This is laying the axe to the root of the tree. For it is well known that the treaty here referred to, adopted in 1820, provides *for the liberation of all Africans and their descendants, imported from that date forward.* Doubtless, among the reasons which have hitherto restrained England from the enforcement of this treaty stipulation, the fear of giving grave offence to the ruling class in this country has been prominent, and when the representative of that class in the Federal Government comes forward and proposes the execution of the treaty rigorously, to the letter, without regard to consequences, it may be hoped that the long-suspended sword of Justice will overtake the guilty upholders of Cuban piracy.

The President and his official advisers are too well posted in Cuban affairs to be ignorant of the fact that nearly the whole existing slave population in the island has been either imported since the treaty was formed or has descended from such importations. This fact has been a thousand times asserted by the English Press, and proven on the authority of reliable statistics. WM. CULLEN BRYANT, in his letters written in 1849, speaks emphatically on this point. He says:

"Africans, the living witnesses of the present existence of the Slave-trade, are seen everywhere; at every step you meet blacks whose cheeks are scarred with parallel slashes with which they were marked in the African market, and who cannot even speak the mutilated Spanish current in the mouths of the Cuban negroes. One day I stood upon the quay at Matanzas, and saw the slaves unloading two large lighters. 'Some of these are Africans,' I said to a gentleman who resided on the island. 'They are all Africans,' he answered, 'Africans to a man; the negro born in Cuba is of a lighter make.'"

WESTON, in his *Progress of Slavery*, a work of great research and marked ability, says:

"It is a matter of notoriety that the Cubans have resisted the proposition to liberate the negroes brought in since 1820, in violation of the treaty of Great Britain, on the ground that this would call for the liberation of nearly the entire mass of the negroes."

The same author shows conclusively, from Cuban statistics, that there has been a constant and rapid diminution of the Slave population, so far as the natural increase is concerned, and that nothing but the Slave-trade prevents the total extinction of Slavery from this cause. "Thus," he says, "in Cuba the census returns show an increase of 13,300 slaves between 1811 and 1817, whereas, in the same period, the Custom-house returns show an importation, according to HUMBOLDT, of 67,000. From 1817 to 1827, copying HUMBOLDT'S figures down to 1825, and taking the figures of the British Commission afterwards, there was an importation of 128,000, whereas the increase by the census was only 61,674. Between 1827 and 1841, excluding 1827, but including 1841, the importations are stated at 172,887, whereas the increase by the census was 149,553. This would leave the annual loss, independent of the Slave-trade, as follows:

	Annual loss.
Between 1811 and 1817	9,666
Between 1817 and 1827	6,642
Between 1827 and 1841	1,662

Here was a diminution of slave population, if we take away the importations from Africa during a period of thirty years, amounting to 144,084, or considerably more than half the amount of that class, at the beginning of the period. For the official returns show that in 1811 there were 212,000 slaves in Cuba; and if we deduct the above losses, there will remain in round numbers, but 68,000 slaves for the year 1841. At this rate, slavery would have nearly or quite disappeared by the present time, but for the constant system of recruiting from the Coast of Africa.

Terrible as is this record against slavery, WESTON insists, and shows from indisputable facts, that the losses of slave population between 1827 and 1841 are greatly understated.

In view of these facts, the accuracy of which might be vindicated on the authority of Senator BENJAMIN, who states the annual decrease of Cuban slaves at seven per cent., it might be apparent that President BUCHANAN, in urging upon the British Government the enforcement of its treaty with Spain, intends to strike a death-blow at Slavery in the island of Cuba. What the motive for this startling recommendation can be, I will not undertake to say. Whether it has been made with a view to embarrass that Government, and to complicate its relations with Spain; or whether the President just at this time wishes to conciliate the North, by affecting a virtuous horror of the Slave-trade, I leave for others to determine; but I shall be greatly surprised if it is permitted to pass the ordeal of Southern scrutiny unscathed, and its responsible author unrebuked.

The remark that "misfortune makes strange bed-fellows," has received a striking illustration at the hands of the politicians of your State. Who, five years ago, would have ventured to predict a coalition between the Know-Nothings and the Democracy? And especially, who could have anticipated a fusion of the followers of the dark-lantern, with the Irish Catholics, and other foreign-born members of the Democratic church? Faithful, indeed, must be the naturalized Democrats, to the champions of Slavery, if they can be dragged into such an embrace. Equally wonderful must be the transformation effected in the principles and prejudices of those unadulterated haters of Popery and foreigners, who are now ready to be sold out by BROOKS and HUNT, to the candidate who has gone further to conciliate the Catholics, and who has more bitterly denounced the "Americans" than almost any other public man in the country. When Mr. FREMONT was the candidate of the Republicans for the Presidency, every circumstance of his domestic life was exposed to vulgar scrutiny from his birth to he christening of his youngest child, by those Know-Nothing leaders who are now forming coalitions with Mr. DOUGLAS. It is in view of these circumstances, and with no purpose of invidious criticism, that I advert to the facts of Mr. DOUGLAS' domestic relations. Let all good Know-Nothings know, then, that the present Mrs. DOUGLAS is as well known in this community for her devotion to the Catholic Church, in whose bosom she was reared, as she is universally admired for her personal beauty and accomplishments. Mr. DOUGLAS was reared a Protestant on the granite hills of New-England. His first wife was reared a Protestant in the most thoroughly Protestant State of the Union, North Carolina. Yet, forgetful of these early prepossessions and associations, he now is one of the pillars of St. Aloysius' Cath-

olic Church, and is having the children of his first marriage carefully trained up according to the rites and usages of that ancient faith. No one has a right to complain of this; if Mr. DOUGLAS sees fit to change his religion—to forsake the faith of his forefathers, he has a right to do so; and as the natural guardian of his children, it is his duty to train them up according to his new convictions of duty. This is all well; and I merely advert to the circumstance, in order to point out the inconsistency and hypocrisy of those pious Protestant Know-Nothings, who raised their hands in holy horror at the thought of electing Fremont to the Presidency, but are now selling out their suffrages to DOUGLAS.

It is believed that the court-martial which has been called is not for the trial of Capt. MEIGS. But his case will be attended to before long.

OBSERVER.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

Complete Triumph of Thurlow Weed—The Tribune Philosophers Routed—Memoranda of the Victory—General Characteristic of the Convention—The Presidential Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1860.

It was a very peaceably disposed body was this Convention—especially on the face. It was an orderly Convention, in which though there might have been diverse purposes, there was such a respect for the obverse necessity of keeping within the bounds of decorumr, that nobody ventured to overstep them. If there were two sides,—the two sides very carefully refrained from giving or taking offence at what was proposed, or at what was done.

Had there been a contest—such an outbreak as characterized the Convention of 1857—I don't think I am mistaken in saying that the victory would have been with Mr. WEED. That ubiquitous and astute political manager, though not visible to the eye in the Convention, yet seemed to pervade the whole body, moulding all its acts and directing all its edicts. How so, do you say? Well, I will tell you. In the first place, the veteran of the *Journal* would never have proclaimed his preference as he did on Monday night, had he not been sure of his ability to make his preference the preference of the Convention. In another view, he never would have told the "Philosopher of the *Tribune*" to meet him at the Convention, as he did in Tuesday's *Journal*, unless he had made certain beforehand that he could put the philosopher "in chancery" before he left Syracuse. Mr. WEED never threatens and brags, where there is any uncertainty. You may depend upon it, he had counted the noses of the nominating body, and knew that a majority would sneeze when he took macaboy, before he rapped his snuff-box so significantly in the face of his Victor at Chicago.

That the "Dictator" had not reckoned without his host, is plainly apparent on the face of the proceedings. His lieutenants were all the time in the front ranks, with their commands in close order. They passed the word of command with the precision of a dress parade, and rarely was the manœuvre badly executed. Witness Capt. SCHULTZ, executing a double-quick movement to get possession of the Committee on Permanent Officers. Note Gen. WELCH filing off in advance to take position at the head of the Committee on Resolutions. See Gen. NYE skirmishing to distract the attention of the rebels DANA and FIELD, while his orderlies were cutting their way through to the powder magazines, and securing the munitions of war. Observe Corporals ARCHER and COOKE, marching and counter-marching, while DAYTON and DELAFIELD SMITH were bringing up the heavy artillery, and getting in position to rake the approaches. And, especially, con over the battle-field, and see how completely the spoils of the contest are with him of the *Journal*, and how utterly routed were the legions that were to oppose him.

Look over the list of officers. He has the head and body of the column. Dissect the State ticket, and its arteries, and sinews, and blood, and marrow, are his—burdened, it is true, with a little flesh that he is not much given to, but not in sufficient body to make it so very offensive that he should cut it away. Cut up the electoral ticket, and you will find it on his side, in the proportion of about three to one. The State Committee is so near a unit as to make it practicable for all practical purposes. It will advance, retreat, or stand at ease, without asking reasons or questioning results. These are the trophies.

Look at the routed enemy. They have nothing. Not even the emptyhonor of an empty resolve is left them. The very language they had coined to typify the destruction of the chieftain of the *Journal*—the wordy resolves that were to score him over the backs of the best abused legislators of modern times—are left to decay upon the table of the Committee on Resolves. Mr. DANA was not permitted even to look upon the ace of his cherished bantling.

Do you want any more evidence than this—this crushing out of even the indignation of his enemies—that Mr. WEED had the eyes, ears, senses of the Convention?

It was an industrious Convention. It went on from the beginning as if it had been wound up, and run through its work as if it was set to stop at an appointed time. It was absolutely less than six hours in determining who should be temporary and permanent officers, who were the best men for State officers and electors, who would best keep the machine running for another year, and matured and declared what were the cardinal doctrines and salient dogmas of the organization, in less time than it took an excursionist on the *Great Eastern* to make his morning ablutions and break his fast. It was unparalleled celerity of movement, like the great special train that carried through the delegates to the Chicago Convention in so few hours—the train went through without stopping to change engines—all the changes being made while the passengers were going along at forty miles an hour. That the train went through in so short a time without a smash-up, must be due to the fact that a skillful engineer had his hand on the starting bar, and that industrious and experienced track-masters had looked well to the condition of the rail and the oiling of the machinery.

It was not a boisterous Convention. It did not go wild at the telling termination of a sentence, nor wax frantic at the mere mention of the names of JONES, nor SMITH, nor JOHNSON. The temporary Chairman turned some brilliant periods, but they rarely brought down the house. The exceptions were in favor of "the irrepressible conflict," which was well received. The striking manner in which he typified the strange combination of Celt and American was received by a hearty outburst of ready appreciation. He said they had chosen for their motto: "*Erin go Unum, E Pluribus Bragh!*"

The Convention was boisterously enthusiastic, too, when the nominations of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were made, and again when the Electors at large were announced. Beyond these, there was hardly a ruffle of the waves of order and staid decorum.

In this I am given to understand, by these delegates themselves, that they quite generally represented their constituents at home. A universality of quiet, and a disregard of the orthodox enthusiasm, appear to be striking characteristics of this campaign. As I looked over the Convention and at the spectators, I could but remember under what different circumstances I had made my first visit to Syracuse, about twenty years ago, almost to a day. It was the first State rally for

"Tippecanoe and Tyler too,"

the first outbreak of the young men. And a grand outbreak it was. The innumerable thousands that were here were wild with enthusiasm—confident of victory, and hopeful of the good fruits which that victory would produce. They had their victory, but what a terrible blight came upon them in a few short months. I wonder if the bitter disappointments, the treachery and the disgrace that succeeded that campaign could come again.

There is wanting no confidence of victory now. I did not talk with one who expressed a doubt about the choice of the State for President. Some talked of twenty, some of fifty, some of a hundred thousand majority. About majorities there was a diversity, but all agreed that it was to be "a still hunt"—a success to be achieved by deep plowing and careful culture.

After the Convention had adjourned, there was a grand demonstration of the Wide-Awakes of Syracuse, Oswego, Lockport, Herkimer, Rochester and other localities.

It was said that more than two thousand torches were in the line. Salina-street is about two miles long, perfectly straight, and as broad as your Fourteenth-street. The different clubs were formed in the side streets at the south end of the city, and from them deployed into the main avenue. On the march through Salina-street, all the different clubs filed past Wieting Hall, where the Convention had been held, and fired great numbers of Roman candles. The effect was very beautiful, and the display of dancing torches and illuminated transparencies was brilliant and effective. But even these, I noticed, were slow to respond to the calls occasionally for cheers. They would wave torches and burn their fireworks vigorously enough, but the development of lungs was very unsatisfactory.

The day and the night's proceedings were closed with a serenade of Mr. WEED, at his lodgings. The serenade did not surprise me. Mr. WEED had gone through a crisis, and came out master of the situation. It was natural that his friends should manifest their sense of his skill by such a demonstration. But one half of the State will be incredulous when I tell them that Mr. WEED acknowledged the courtesy of his friends and admirers in a speech—a short speech, to be sure—but longer than any I ever before knew him to make. I think this cannot be more than the third time he has ever ventured upon such an undertaking. He can talk, and talk well—but he generally likes a small audience of one or two, or three at the utmost.

Are you not tired of Convention gossip. I am.

PAUL.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

The State Nominations indorsed by the Republican Central Campaign Club—Speeches of Messrs. Horace Greeley and A. N. Paddock.

A largely attended meeting of the Republican Central Campaign Club was held in their fine room, No. 722 Broadway, last evening. Resolutions were adopted approving the nominations recently made by the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, as calculated from the certainty of election of the gentlemen on the ticket to secure legislative purity.

Mr. W. H. FEY, who reported the resolutions from the Executive Committee, took occasion to say that the resolutions were intended as a mere formality. He liked Gov. MORGAN because when the Governor had an opportunity and the power for doing great wrong, he had acted as he should, and done a great public good. [Applause.]

Three cheers were given for Gov. MORGAN, and three for the Lieut. Governor.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Club, then, with a few complimentary remarks, announced that Mr. GREELEY would address the Club.

SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY said he had some remarks to make with regard to the present state of the canvass—what was to be done, and where the fight was to be. From the secret councils of the other side he was aware that their only hope was to carry New-York. Pennsylvania and Illinois were given up. All their money and all their orators were to be expended here. And if our traveling friend ever got over that terrible journey in search of his mother, [laughter,] he too would be brought to New-York. In 1855, the Americans carried the State, and with the Democracy outnumbered the Republican votes. In 1856 they expected to carry the State again. After the polls had closed, he had himself been actually bullied into betting twenty dollars that the Republicans had not carried the State for Governor. [Laughter.] If the vote of New-York had been polled at the last election, the Republicans would have had 50,000 majority. Our candidate had beaten the combined opposition. The Douglas men were roping in followers on the pretended design to vote in the last event for BELL and EVERETT. The cheat would be discovered too late, if discovered at all. But the Democracy were not going to vote for their old opponents. The attempt to represent those ten electors as Bell electors was a palpable fraud, and an attempt to get votes under false pretences. The question was, should the same cheat as that of last year be repeated? As to the journals, the most powerful of those that last year supported the American Democratic ticket now came out for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and individuals were changed in the same way. [Applause.] He knew that the merchants of this City would be pestered with subscriptions to the Douglas-Bell movement, on the pretence that the Union is in danger—a pretence as false as that the Americans were really working for BELL and not for DOUGLAS. He knew a merchant who had a business of millions with the South, whose trade was not affected a shilling by the political excitement. Why, three out of four parties were in favor of the Union. The Disunionists would find themselves as much worsted as they were thirty years since. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was one of those who had endeavored to try the strength of the secession movement. The result of the present attempt would be that the politicians who tried to break up the Union would merely put themselves in a small minority. [Applause.] As to the consolidated opposition, the Douglas men would not agree with the Breckinridge men, except on the plan that they had effected with the Bell men. They might put on five Breckinridge men if they would agree to vote for DOUGLAS. [Laughter.] The Breckinridge men could not trade with the Douglas men on any account, because of the conspiracy of the Douglas and Bell men to keep BRECKINRIDGE from going before the House of Representatives. All the conciliation the Douglas men would give would be to have their opponents come over to them. [Laughter.] He believed that with all their efforts the State of New-York could not be kept from LINCOLN. There were not ten counties in the State that could be got to go for DOUGLAS or the Union Electoral ticket. There were 325,000 Republican votes in the State. For ten years they had polled 250,000 on a light vote, and 275,000 for FREMONT. Surely there were 75,000 who voted for FILLMORE, who would now vote for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. [Applause.] He had heard talk of apathy, but he did not know where it was, in this election. In Queens county alone there had already been an unprecedented effort. So in Norwich, Conn. So in Schuyler county. So in Albany, and Troy. What did men mean by talking of apathy? What was really needed was, to have the country canvassed and the votes brought out. He was glad to see Mr. DRAPER'S name on the State Committee—it was an earnest of hard work. [Applause.] St. Lawrence county, that gave FREMONT 7,000 majority determined to give LINCOLN 9,000. [Applause.] The Germans only needed to know Republicans to be with them. They might as well have two-thirds of the Germans as one-half. Headquarters should be established in every country town. Their enemies had long enough been living on the hope that they were going to fight. There was a talk of a row at the State Convention, and a quarrel as to who should be Governor. He himself had been represented as being one of those who were going up to Syracuse to fight. [Laughter.] He never had any such intention. He had never written a resolution and sent it up there by any one. He had only proposed that they should nominate a good honest capable man and go to work and elect him. [Applause.] In conclusion Mr. GREELEY said the President informed him that Mr. DEPUYSTER OGDEN, who was on the Fusion State electoral ticket, intended to cast his vote for BELL and EVERETT if he was elected to represent his district in the Electoral College. He could inform Mr. OGDEN that if such was his determination his name would be taken off the ticket. Such an honest course as that proposed by Mr. OGDEN, was inconsistent with the cheat proposed by the Douglas leaders. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. A. S. PADDOCK, a Delegate from Nebraska to the Republican National Convention, was next introduced, and delivered an address of considerable length, discussing the general principles of the Republican Party, the working of Popular Sovereignty in Nebraska, and the erratic course of Senator DOUGLAS.

The Club-room was comfortably filled throughout the evening, and an excellent oil portrait of Mr. LINCOLN, hanging over the rostrum, attracted much attention.

THE WIDE-AWAKES.

The Second Ward Republicans temporarily organized last evening by the election of GUERDON ROBBINS as Chairman and J. G. ABBE as Secretary. Thirty names were enrolled, after which the Club elected Messrs. LORIN PALMER, RICHARD MCLEOD and GEORGE L. ENLE delegates to the Wide-Awake General Convention. The Fourth Ward Republicans have organized temporarily, and elected MORRIS FAUDSAM, R. MCGRATH and JOHN MAHONY delegates to the Awake General Committee. The Sixth Ward Republicans organized temporarily, with Dr. PIERRE C. VAN WYCK as Chairman, and IRA TUTHILL as Secretary. Messrs. JAMES R. LAWRENCE, IRA H. TUTHILL and THOS. H. MARTIN were elected to the General Committee. The Seventh Ward Wide-Awakes have elected JAMES MCCLAINE, DANIEL SHERMAN and LEWIS HOPPS delegates to the Wide-Awake General Committee.

The Tenth Ward Wide Awakes last evening completed their organization by the selection of the following officers:

Captain—George Donaldson.
First Lieutenant—John Rossart.
Second Lieutenant—John Dickhart.
Third Lieutenant—Daniel C. Hogan.
Fourth Lieutenant—N. C. Hall.
Fifth Lieutenant—R. C. Mills.
Orderly Sergeant—W. Kellock.
Second Sergeant—E. H. Lawrence.
Third Sergeant—John E. Marrol.
Fourth Sergeant—James E. Conkling.
President—Mahlon S. Dunham.
First Vice-President—John R. Lawrence.
Second Vice-President—Charles Kugler.
Third Vice-President—R. C. Mills.
Secretary—A. J. Kassmire.
Treasurer—Elias H. Gifford.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Speech of Hon. James Humphrey.

The South Brooklyn Republican Club held a regular weekly meeting last evening in their Wigwam on Court, opposite Douglas-street, the President, WM. H. BURLEIGH, occupied the Chair.

There was a respectable audience in attendance. After a song by the Prairie Songsters, Mr. BURLEIGH, in a few remarks, introduced Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, member of Congress from the Brooklyn District. He congratulated the party upon the auspicious termination of the Convention at Syracuse, and the harmony and unanimity that prevailed there, claiming that it characteristic of the party, and indicating that it was bound together by principle, and therefore it was harmonious in every action. This state of things he contrasted with the condition of the Democratic Party, rent asunder by internal dissensions, they were endeavoring to patch up a union of their forces, not in pure principle but for the sake of plunder. The present contest he regarded as one of serious importance to this country. There were three great political parties contending for the support of the people—one headded by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, another representing Mr. DOUGLAS, and the third were the Republican Party, whose standard-bearer was Mr. LINCOLN. He proposed to show the different positions occupied by these parties, without any argument, but merely to lay open the principles of each to the inspection of all. The Bell-Everett party professed to have no principles, and therefore had no principles to examine. That party, in one section of the country, was composed of respectable men, but here in New-York they are only recognized as a band of mercenary soldiers. At last, in the open market at Syracuse they had found a purchaser; the price, to be sure, was small, but abundant for the article. This party had no doctrine or principles—no opinion upon any political subject upon the face of the earth. The first two parties—Breckinridge and Douglas—contended with each other, and claimed to be known by the title of Democrat—for they knew the value of that name—though when in power under control of an oligarchy repugnant to it. Still they knew that the captivating name, had a talismanic influence in the ears of those who fled from oppression, and sought our shores, as well as with the descendants of those men who achieved an independence. In referring to the distinctive principles of the parties, he said the great issues relate to the question of Slavery, but not in relation to the continuance of Slavery where it exists. There was no party—for the Abolitionists could hardly be called a party—which proposes to interfere with it where it exists. It relates exclusively to the Territories, and these questions strike their roots under the very foundations of government. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his followers maintain that any Southern master may take his negro slave on any portion of the public domain, and there hold and control or sell him, as he would a horse or an ox; that the Executive is bound to protect him in this absolute right; that if for any reason the Executive or Judiciary shall be unable to render that protection perfect, then it became the duty of Congress to pass laws for their protection; that the moment the first slave is taken upon the public domain that becomes slave territory; that neither Congress or all Departments of Government, nor Territorial Government, when organized, can impair this right until admitted as a Sovereign State. But all are not agreed as to where they get this right. In one section it is claimed that the natural position of the negro is that of servitude. The relation is a benefit to master and slave; that the black man is forever to be a slave to the white; that Slavery is universal and national, and Freedom an exception and a creation of local law. Others of the same party profess to believe that the Constitution of the United States (not natural law,) has so providedd for its protection as to make Slavery a national institution—thus making Slavery coextensive with all our domains; that wherever the American flag floats it casts the black shadows of Slavery. Mr. DOUGLAS and his followers deny that Slavery exists by natural law, and independent of positive enactments; he denies that the Constitution carries or prohibits Slavery into the Territories, or that society by natural laws creates the laws of master and slave. Mr. DOUGLAS also maintains that the people of a Territory, when they organize by their own volition, determine for themselves as to whether Slavery shall exist or not. He is somewhat indefinite as to the time they may do this—whether by a few chance stragglers with slaves, or at some future time. In some, however, of his more carefully-prepared speeches he seems, however, to indicate the time when the Territorial Government is organized. To obtain Southern votes, he has so far stripped this Popular Sovereignty that there is no hope for Freedom in it, and so that every practical distinction between him and BRECKINRIDGE is obliterated. But the Supreme Court has upset Mr. DOUGLAS' position and placed him just where Mr. BRECKINRIDGE stands. And he pledges himself to abide by the political decision of nine old lawyers sitting in the basement of the Capital for all time. The speaker claimed that the only distinction between BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, is, one is open and manly in the avowal of his opinions, while the other is shuffling about and deceptive. Mr. HUMPHREY proceeded at some length to show that raising the Supreme Court of the United States into a political council, was a dangerous political heresy. If this was established—let us have done with the sovereignty of the people, and prate no longer of Constitutional liberty. The question of how far these opinions are binding upon the other departments of the Government, is one we have got to meet. If these political opinions are to be received, it made but little difference whether they were promulgated by the Emperor at Paris, the Council of Ten at Venice, or the Court of Nine sitting in the basement of the Capitol at Washington, they were alike dangerous to the liberties of the people. The people would never suffer the Constitution to be glossed over with political opinions.

Mr. HUMPHREY then explained the position of the Republican Party. The Party stands upon the Declaration of Independence. It finds a true meaning in the declaration that "all men are created equal," &c. They deny the natural right of one man to enslave another, and therefore a white man has no right to make a slave of a black man; they deny that the Constitution declares slaves to be property, or that it establishes the institution of Slavery—but that it is simply recognized in certain States as a local institution; that no individual can create the relation of master and slave.

Mr. HUMPHREY closed with a few remarks as to the prospects of success at the approaching election.

The Prairie songsters favored the audience with another song, when the meeting was adjourned for one week.

The President announced that Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, would address the club next Thursday evening.

Mr. Breckinridge Does Not Decline.

The following correspondence appears in the Memphis *Enquirer* of the 19th inst.:

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 17.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE: The following dispatch was received here to-day by the Associated Press: "NEW-YORK, Aug. 16—The Washington correspondent of the New-York *Herald* in writing to that paper says, it is currently reported that BRECKINRIDGE has called a consultation of his friends to decide the propriety of withdrawing from the Presidential contest." I wish to know if there is any foundation for such a report. It is published in this evening's *Argus*, and is calculated to injure you. Shall I give the report a denial? I expect one. JAS. COLEMAN.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE sent the following answer:

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 17.

JAMES COLEMAN: There is not a word of truth in it. JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

THE RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday says:

We speak what we do know when we say that, immediately after the late Kentucky election, it was seriously contemplated in important quarters to have JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE withdrawn from his position as a candidate for the Presidency. For at least two or three days it was doubtful what the decision would be. Finally, the conclusion was arrived at that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE should remain upon the track, and things permitted to take their course, every influence being brought to bear to strengthen him as much as possible. The leaders of his party do not see that they could better promote their views by any change of programme at this late day, however bitterly they may feel the disappointment created by their recent political disaster in our State. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will not be withdrawn, yet he has no hope, nor have his leading friends any hope in his behalf, that he will ever be President, unless of a Southern fraction of a broken confederacy.

Political Miscellany.

A SHORT SPEECH BY GOV. SEWARD.

Gov. SEWARD during his recent trip to the Eastward, made the following speech at Lewiston, Maine:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens: What means all this! What signifies this large gathering of my fellow-citizens, and these preconcerted designs upon me! I have done nothing. I have got nothing. [Cheers.] I have rifled the pockets of no one. I have no "incendiary" documents in my hat. [Three cheers for Senator SEWARD.] I have got no Helper's Book in my trunk. [Cheers.] I have not got a single "Rochester Speech" about myself. [Renewed applause.] Why then this conspiracy of telegraph and railroad to have me waylaid and scrutinized at every station? [Applause.] Not to be facetious, however, I suspect that all this attention has reference to the great Republican Party and the principles which it represents, in advocacy of which I have borne some part. [Three cheers for the Senator from New-York.] I am happy to-day, fellow-citizens, to witness this evidence of your attachment to those great principles of justice and humanity which distinguished the public life and works of the eminent founders of this Government, and it will be the proudest day of my life when I see these principles again dominant in the Federal Government. I see clearly the halcyon day drawing near when the great Republican Party, the party of justice and freedom, shall triumph over every foe. [Three cheers.] Fellow citizens, you cannot find a nobler, truer representative to whom to intrust this priceless inheritance of freedom than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Three cheers for LINCOLN.] The Senate, too, which has so long been the citadel of the Slave power, must soon yield before the march of Republicanism, and under the Presidency (as I confidently hope and expect) of your own distinguished statesman, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, become the fortress of freedom. [Three cheers for HAMLIN.] Fellow citizens, time forbids that I should say more, and thanking you, one and all, for this expression of your esteem and this evidence of your devotion to the cause of truth and freedom, I will bid you adieu. [Deafening applause.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

At the recent Bell and Everett Convention in Indiana, the whole attendance did not exceed 150, and from about half the districts the same delegates had to be made Vice-Presidents, electors, and committee men. The Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks that "there was about as warm a feeling for DOUGLAS as for BELL, and the Electoral ticket, if it takes off any body from any party, will take about as much from one party as another. Under the impression so prevalent here to be sold to DOUGLAS in consideration of the sale of Douglas men in the South to BELL, it may well be doubted if the Bell ticket will get 5,000 votes in Indiana. Run as an honest and determined expression of political opinion, it might poll much more; but as a make-weight to the Douglas ticket, it will show but a beggarly account of empty ballot boxes." The same paper states that the Douglas State Central Committee met at Indianapolis on Friday. It unanimously rejected the proposal of the Breckinridge Convention for a fusion Electoral ticket.

THE ASPECT OF PARTIES IN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, commenting upon the proceedings of the Breckinridge State Convention, lately in session at Charlottesville, Virginia, remarks as a fact worth notice, that from first to last the name of President BUCHANAN was not once spoken in the Convention, nor was any reference whatever made to his Administration. Whether this was an accidental omission, as was alleged to have been the case in the National Convention, or whether it was intentional, each one must judge for himself. Then, too, there was at no time the slightest probability, or even a possibility of reconciliation with the Douglas forces. No proposition was authorized to be made to them, and if Governor SMITH'S suggestion, that a fusion should be effected, with the understanding that whichever polled the largest number of votes should have the whole electoral vote, was regarded at all favorably, it was only because the members of the Convention felt assured that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would run far ahead of Mr. DOUGLAS in the canvass. Nearly all the delegates present, the correspondent remarks in conclusion, expressed decided preferences for Mr. BELL, if they should be reduced to the alternative of choosing between him and Mr. DOUGLAS. The Richmond *Enquirer* claims that the contest in Virginia is undoubtedly confined to the Bell and Breckinridge tickets. Its most liberal calculation does not allow Mr. DOUGLAS an average of more than 50 supporters in each county in the State. This would give him, in all, about 7,500 votes. The Democratic majority in Virginia has averaged 10,000 heretofore, and if the entire Opposition vote should be concentrated on Mr. BELL, and the whole Douglas vote deducted from the Democratic ranks, the Breckinridge ticket would still have a plurality of 2,500 votes. The *Enquirer* claims that a large part of the Opposition will support Mr. BRECKINRIDGE rather than Mr. BELL, and that if the coalition which Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE is attempting to negotiate between the latter and Mr. DOUGLAS, should be effected, numbers in addition would go over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Not calculating on this fusion, which it regards as very improbable, it thinks Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S majority in the State will be 10,000 over the combined vote of BELL and DOUGLAS.

SENATOR HALE VS. SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE addressed a Republican gathering at Dover, N. H., on the evening of the 18th. He was received with overwhelming enthusiasm. By way of introduction he thanked Mr. DOUGLAS' followers for the stand which they had taken, and congratulated them upon having advanced from a state of energetic action for Slavery to a state of stolid indifference regarding it. He thanked them for having committed that unpardonable sin in the eyes of *the* Democratic Party—halting when the orders were "go ahead." Senator HALE predicted that after this contest was over the Douglasites would be scattered to the four winds. Their leaders would crawl, cringe and sneak back to their former colaborers, begging to be admitted in good faith, even bringing affidavits that they didn't go *so far*, but the rank and file, most of them, would be found with the Republican Party. Why did he know this? Because it had always proved so in the past when great measures split the parties. It was so in the case of the Wilmot Proviso and the annexation of Texas. The speaker charged Mr. DOUGLAS with being responsible for the renewed agitation of the Slavery question, and demonstrated that at all times, but when he was waging his Anti-Lecompton battle he had been an abject slave of the South. But there was one respect in which he and Mr. DOUGLAS would be able to sympathize. He was once a candidate for the Presidency himself, and did not get a single electoral vote. Great laughter greeted him, and after an eloquent peroration Mr. HALE closed amid the heartiest applause.

A NEW MODE OF ELECTIONEERING.

MAX LANGENSCHWARTZ, the well-known German Republican speaker, was in Paterson on Monday evening, and advertised by handbills that there would be a meeting of Germans in Hoelba Hall. He did not announce the object of the meeting, or the names of the speakers, but obedient to the instinct of curiosity a number of his countrymen were in attendance at the place and time specified. When he began to address them on the merits of LINCOLN and HAMLIN signs of a disturbance were soon manifest, but no sooner did the speaker announce his name than some of those present declared that he should be heard. He proceeded to discuss the present position of parties at some length, and when he had concluded a number of those present displayed their appreciation of the arguments which had been advanced by taking the preliminary measures to organize a Republican Club.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The returns of the election in Missouri show that 12 Republicans, 48 Douglas Democrats, 20 Breckinridge Democrats, and 38 Constitutional Unionists have been elected.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Washington.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT—THE INDIAN TROUBLES—BATTLES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, August 22.

The War Department received to-day an unusually large nuuber of dispatches from various quarters. Capt SMITH gives the details of his victorious battle with the Indians twenty-five miles north-east of Lake Harney, Oregon. He is inclined to belive that all the Indians of that region of country are hostile. Col. WRIGHT had promptly ordered the artillery and dragoons to march at once to the scene of hostilities. With these Major STERN was to scour the whole country, and cause the savages to sue for peace.

Dispatches from Fort Kearney, Nebraska, in giving the particulars of the fight with the Koways and Camanches, near Republican river, state that twenty or thirty of them were killed. They numbered about six hundred. On the part of the troops one private was missing, two were wounded, and five of the Indian guides were killed.

Intelligence has also been received from New-Mexico relative to the hostile character of the Indians there.

Advices from Camp Cady, California, mention that an interesting council had been held with the Pah-Utes. Threats were made and good advice given. If these Indians can be believed they will preserve friendship with the whites.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $1,540,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,423,000. The amount subject to draft is $4,121,000.

The Postmaster-General has returned from Kenjucky.

The proper military officer in Carson Valley had collected evidence to show Mormon resistance to the emigrants from Utah. Efficient protection has been extended to persons leaving the Territory as well as to the mail contractors in building their stations. Assurance is given of an early restoration of the mail service.

The recent insult to our Consul and flag at Rio Hache by the Liberal or Revolutionary party of New-Grenada, has received the consideration of our Government, and probably it is correctly reported that the Navy Department is about to dispatch vessels to the Atlantic coast of that Republic, for the prevention of similar outtrages by the insurgents.

The Capture of Truxillo by Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The schooner *Dew Drop* from Ruatan has arrived at this port. She was at the bar during the capture of Truxillo. Twelve Spaniards were killed and eighteen wounded. Three Americans were also slightly injured.

WALKER was still in possession. He has declared for CABANAS, and issued a proclamation.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 23.

A dispatch from Cape Race announces the arrival there of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 15th inst., but as the lines east of Bangor have ceased working we shall be unable to obtain a word of her news to-night.

The Recent Rains.

DAMAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY—RAILWAY TRAVEL INTERRUPTED, MILLS CARRIED AWAY, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The rain this morning caused great damage to the Chestnut Hill Railroad. A culvert over Cresham Creek was carried away with the embankment, fifty-eight feet high. A large stone bridge on the same creek was carried away. There was much other damage to farms in the vicinity, and many houses were flooded. No lives were lost as far as ascertained. Very little rain fell in the city.

On the Schuylkill, at Manayunk, the storm was very severe. At CLEGG'S factory, the out-building, with a steam-engine and a large quantity of cotton, was carried away. SCHOFILD'S factory and RIPKA'S mill were also damaged.

The Reading Railroad was crippled in consequence of the giving away of an embankment, and trains were unable to run this morning. The damage to streets, roads and culverts was $15,000. It is reported that GORGA'S mill, at Wissahicken, was demolished by the flood.

Additional reports from the surrounding country add to the damage by the storm last night and this morning. It extended as far as Trenton and New-Brunswick. Considerable damage was done on the New-Jersey Railroad between those points. The track on the road, *via* Jersey City, was partially washed away. Several days will be required to repair the injury. No trains for Jersey City have passed south of New-Brunswick to-day. A number of passengers, *via* Jersey Railroad, took the New-Jersey Central Railroad to Easton, thence to Philadelphia. The Southern mail was delayed, this afternoon, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The guard bank between the meadows and the canal, near Curbsville, was washed away.

EASTON, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 23.

There was no damage by rain to other canals in this neighborhood. But little rain fell. There are three breaks in the Delaware division of the canal below New-Hope. Two weeks' time will be required to repair them.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 23.

The recent heavy rain so swelled the small streams as to carry away the bank of the canal in three places between Trenton and Princeton, and the railroad track in two places. Five hundred men have been at work all day, and no trains had passed the break up to 6 o'clock. A new road has been built near Clarksville temporarily to carry the train.

The 6 o'clock evening train was the first to pass through. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was on board one of the morning trains, and came to a dead halt at Clarksville. He went back to Princeton and took a private carriage to Hightstown.

LATER.—The damage on the Camden and Amboy Railroad has been repaired, and trains are passing as usual. Light boats will be passed on the Canal on Saturday, and loaded boats on Monday or Tuesday.

Political Affairs in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

There is great disappointment among the friends of DOUGLAS, who expected his arrival here to-day, on his way South, by the announcement that he has taken the sea route from New-York to Norfolk.

The Committee on Reception went to Havre-de-Grace this morning to meet him.

The Republicans have called a public meeting to-night. A special police force has been detailed to preserve order, in anticipation of a disturbance.

The Boston Fusileers at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The Boston Fusileers arrived at noon, and were received by the volunteer field battery with a salute of twenty-one guns, and escorted to their quarters.

The war steamers *Valarous*, *Styx* and *Flying Fish* arrived at 1½ o'clock to-day.

The city is filling up rapidly with strangers, and preparations are going on with the greatest activity for the reception of the Prince to-morrow.

Collision on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The steamer *Niagara* from Rochester for this port Tuesday night, was run into by an unknown vessel, carrying away three state-rooms. JOHN ADGER, of Columbia, South Carolina, had both his legs broken, and others were slightly injured.

Contradiction.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The report that SAMUEL WORKMAN, Postmaster at Iowa City, is a defaulter to the amount of $10,000 is wholly untrue. Mr. WORKMAN is away from the city, on private business. His accounts for the last quarter show a balance due him.

The City Clerk of Milwaukee Convicted of Forgery.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The jury in the case of R. B. LYNCH, late City Clerk, charged with forgery, brought in a verdict of guilty yesterday afternoon.

Congressional Nomination.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

LUTHER HANCHETT was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention for the Second District, held at La Crosse yesterday.

Weather Reports.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 23.

Wind W. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 75°. A thick fog at Cape Race, but clear at intervals.

Tent Services.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

None will doubt the propriety of tent preaching after spending a Sabbath beneath the simple yet beautiful canopy now spread upon the lawn at the junction of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street for the "worship of God."

The morning is devoted to the children who are drawn there in large numbers by seeing the pure white banner floating to the winds of Heaven with these inviting words upon it, "Good News." How sweet are such words to the young heart. Christians go there and teach these little wanderers the way to Heaven.

The afternoon and evening services are for preaching, exhortation and prayer. Last Sabbath Rev. ROBERT THOMAS preached a very faithful and touching sermon upon the perfect character of Christ as "God and Man," illustrating his infinite love and Divine power in the conversion of St. Paul, from which he took the words of his text. After the sermon the venerable father of our Ex-Mayor, Rev. ANTHONY TIEMANN, made some very impressive remarks upon the character of Christ and of his long experience of the sustaining love of the Savior in his own heart. Many hearts seemed touched deeply by the testimony of four-score years. Prayer and the benediction then closed the English service: after which there was a service in German of a very interesting character. There was a large and attentive audience, and perfect order was preserved within and around this humble place of prayer and praise. When we reflect that a hundred of these tents could be erected at the cost of one of our fashionable churches, and that there are places all over this island where thousands upon thousands congregate who scarce ever go to the house of God, can we doubt that they might be made the means of saving hundreds of perishing souls.

EVANGEL.

TH SEMI-EWEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of this morning, contains among its varied matters, the following:

POETRY.—The Stolen Heart.

ROMANCE.—The Great Arm-Chair.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.—Important hints to the Farmer and Housekeeper.

SUMMER RESORTS.—Letters from Our Own Correspondents at Saratoga and Old Point Comfort.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Details of his Reception at Quebec from Our Own Reporter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Correspondence and Files by the *Arabia*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—Particulars of Army and Navy Movements.

POLITICAL.—The New-York Republican Convention—A Visit to ABE LINCOLN—Another Letter from Gov. WISE—Political Miscellany.

Summary of General News.

NEW-YORK CITY—Facts of Metropolitan Life.

Editorials, News Items, Personal Intelligence, &c., &c., &c.

Single Copies, in a wrapper, may be had at the Counter. Price Four Cents.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1860—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 55 bbls. Ashes; 10,674 bbls. Flour; 325 bbls. Corn Meal; 68,870 bush. Wheat; 229,419 bush. Corn; 4,963 bush. Rye; 7,708 bush. Oats; 55 pkgs. Provisions, and 472 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been purchased to the extent of 50 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 50 mats Java, 60 bags Maracaibo, and 125 bags Savanilla, on private terms; also 470 bags Rio, at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at former quotations. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	7	7	7¼	7¼
Middling, ℔ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11½
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been somewhat unsettled to-day. State brands have been in good demand, mainly for export, but at 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. under asking prices, and holders have been reluctant to make any concessions. Hence business in such descriptions has been restricted. The inquiry for low grades of extra Western, especially shipping lots of round-hoop extra Ohio, has been active, and sellers have had any existing advantage. The reported transactions add up 15,000 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 25@$6 15; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 30@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 40@$5 50, chiefly at $5 45 ℔ bbl,

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 15
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 15
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 30	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 55	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 65
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 60

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 85 for very poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 05@$5 10, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 500 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 35@$4 20 for fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 40@$3 50 for Western, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 82,000 bushels, including old white Canada, at $1 31; new white at $1 32@$1 40, chiefly at $1 32; white Indiana at $1 30@$1 33; amber Western at $1 29; red do., inferior to prime, at $1 24@$1 28; poor Iowa Spring, at $1 20; red State, at $1 20@$1 21; white Southern, at $1 45@$1 48; amber do., at $1 40; choice red do., at $1 38; and white Kentucky at $1 43 ℔ bushel. Corn is in active request, and desirable lots are stiffly held. Sales have been reported of 115,500 bushels, at 60½c. for unsound, and 61c.@62c. for sound mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for yellow Western, and 70c. for white do., in store, ℔ bushel. Other kinds continue inactive and nominal. Rye is inquired for, at 75c.@77c. ℔ bushel; sales, 6,500 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 38½c.@39½c.; Western at 38c.@39c., and State at 39c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 750 bales North River, at 85c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 54 bales last year's crop disposed of, at 8c.@14c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—The inquiry has been generally active, especially for Southern, at buoyant prices. The Albany *Evening Journal* reports large receipts "from all quarters, except from the Hemlock and Spruce region. Of these, however, there is now a fair stock in market, but the receipts are light, and will continue small for the remainder of the season, as the late freshet was not sufficient to start the logs. Of other descriptions of Lumber the stock in market is now heavy and the assortment good. The sales of the week have been to a fair extent, many large buyers being in market, having embraced the opportunity now offering of low river freights and the low ruling of the market for all descriptions of Lumber, to purchase their Winter supply. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1856	8,594,646	1,880	——	6,924,090
1857	14,281,800	2,039	1,132	11,574,000
1858	7,782,984	936	75	4,211,447
1859	10,602,000	1,036	3,890	1,757,000
1860	11,091,000	1,827	——	4,850,906

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to August 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1856	120,338,794	22,608	8,170	53,522,025
1857	136,902,402	35,224	27,026	103,203,729
1858	156,573,011	17,403	80,845	70,742,298
1859	166,678,762	34,068	56,118	74,843,503
1860	165,391,600	31,603	31,959	68,977,587

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet to-day; prices, however, have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, at from 40c.@41¾c. ℔ gallon. Resin has been less sought after, including common at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, sales having been reported of only 560 bbls., in lots, at $19 37½@$19 40 for new Mess; $19 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Prime, and $13@$13 12½ for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Nothing really new has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. The Hudson River boats are now bringing in Dressed Hogs, which are selling at 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Lard is more sought after at full rates. We have heard of sales of 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in request at steady prices; sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $8 62½@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request at 14c.@21c. for new State, and 12c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 7c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 120 tcs., at $4 50@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS.—This day's business comprised 1,070 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., with small lots of Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c.; also 750 boxes Havana at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 21¾c.@21¾c. 22c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship owners having any existing advantage—the available supply of tonnage being inadequate to the requirements of shippers. For Liverpool, the engagements to-day, included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 30,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. @11¾d. for Corn, and 12d., in ship's bags, for Wheat; 10 hhds. Tallow at 30s; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese and 200 pkgs. Butter at 50s. For Glasgow, there were engaged 50 pkgs Tobacco at 2s. 6d.; and a bark with 18,000 bushels Grain in shippers' bags, at 10¾d. ℔ bushel. For London rates were well supported; but the shipments were restricted.

ANOTHER MURDER IN CINCINNATI.—Within the last few days homicides and deeds of blood seem to have become epidemic in our city, and the impression must go abroad that we have become a blood-thirsty and turbulent people, or that our police regulations are lame and inefficient. Yesterday, another terrible homicide was committed in our public streets. About 5½ o'clock in the evening, a German, named JACOB WAGNER, was in the grocery store of F. J. BELLEDEN, at the corner of Fifth and McAllister-streets, settling with some countrymen for some hay which he had just purchased. While there an Irishman, named JOHN MCILVAINE, appeared at the door of the grocery and commenced a controversy with WAGNER concerning an ancient feud which it appears existed between them. WAGNER went on the sidewalk, when the altercation was renewed, and, as it is alleged, WAGNER struck at MCILVAINE, when the latter, who had a pocket knife in his hand, suddenly stabbed WAGNER in five different places—one on the left breast, one under the left breast, two in the right side toward the back, and one in the back. WAGNER was taken into the grocery store, and died in about fifteen minutes. MCILVAINE, after the stabbing, walked down McAllister to Fourth, thence on Broadway to the landing, where he was arrested by Officers LEWIS and MATTHEWS. He made no resistance, but said he killed WAGNER in self-defence. He was much intoxicated at the time.—*Cincinnati Inquirer*, 21*st*.

PERSONAL.

DON'T FAIL TO BE ON THE BOAT ON SATURDAY EVENING. METAMORA.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, No. 1440, DRAWN by us to our own order, dated May 18, 1860, at ten months, for eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents ($833 33,) for merchandise bought of Meigs & Brother. The above note was mailed by us to Meigs & Brother, Philadelphia, on the 30th day of June last, and has not been received by them. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., No. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New-York.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, AUG 21, A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by George Cormack to the order of Nesbit & Swenarton, and indorsed by James Denny, for $150; also, one drawn by James Denny to the order of Nesbit & Swenarton, for $100. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped. Any person finding the above and returning them to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded.
NESBIT & SWENARTON, 37th-st., East River.

LOST—A ROLL OF MANUSCRIPT, ON TUESDAY night, upon leaving the stage on Broadway, corner of Wall-st. I left said roll on the seat. It contains various articles of composition, with my name attached. The finder will please hand them to the care of the *New-York Times*, and receive a liberal reward.
H. W. R. JACKSON.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN CEDAR-STREET, BETween West-st. and Broadway, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one bag of SALTPETRE. On returning the same to No. 183 Front-st., the finder will receive the above reward.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY LAST, TWO SMALL boxes containing jewelry; boxes marked "Ball, Black & Co." By paying for this advertisement and proving property the owner can have them, by applying at No. 220 6th-av., between 8½ and 9½ A. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin ale for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by two respectable young women—one to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the other as plain seamstress; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 178 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A, 3d floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young Protestant girl, a situation to mind children, or make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 380 1st-av., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish young woman, a situation as good cook, bread, biscuit and pie baker, and washing and ironing; would do general housework; is an excellent chambermaid and waitress and good laundress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; good reference. No objection to country; wages no object. A small girl wants a place to mind children. Call at No. 149, 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $7 to $8. Also, a thorough chambermaid and waitress, who can take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN AGED SCOTCH WOman wants a situation in a private family of not more than three members, to do general housework or plain sewing; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good City references; a steady home wanted. Can be seen for three days at No. 368 8th-av., back room, top floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small family; has good reference; a good home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 186 Greene-st., near Bleecker, third floor, in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid. Inquire at Mrs. Pryor's, Manhattanville, for MARGARET LYNCH.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., in the rear.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable married man, as coachman and groom; has the best of references from his last place; he is a good driver, and also understands the care of horses perfectly. Address A. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family—the man as principal gardener or coachman, the woman as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress, or laundress; is a first-rate hand at milk and butter. Address A. B. A., Box 200 *Times* office, for two days. Best of reference.

AS HOSTLER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man to take care of horses in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS HOSTLER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, to take care of horses, in the City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man wants a situation as porter in a store, or to drive an express wagon; good reference given if required. Address, for two days, L. B., Box. No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN IS desirous of a situation in the country, or would go South; is a carpenter by trade, and understands the care and management of horses; would be willing to make himself generally useful, so as to give his employer satisfaction, and can furnish good recommendations. Address J. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife, with good reference, want situations; the man is a good coachman and waiter, the wife can cook, wash and iron and take charge of the dairy; we have also a colored man as waiter, &c.; understands the business. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an English Protestant, with the best of City reference, either in the City or country. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 5 doors east of Broadway.

AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A Wanted, a situation as such by a competent single man; City reference given. Address J. H., No. 170 3d-av., corner 17th-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, with a small family, as farmer; has long practical experience in the business; has the best of recommendations as to capability, sobriety and industry, from his last employer, where he has lived for five years as farmer and manager. Address D. W. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—THE ADVERtiser, for many years engaged in the above business, (for some time past in the exclusive stationery,) desires a situation either to travel or otherwise. Reference given to present employers. Address S. F. POOR, care Bradley & Webb, No. 125 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—THE ADvertiser having had several years' experience in Birmingham (England) wholesale houses, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Address N., box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO JEWELERS.
WANTED,
GIRLS TO MAKE FANCY CHAINS.
Apply at No. 72 Spring-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A LAD, IN A DRY-GOODS commission house, to receive and deliver goods; one who has some knowledge and experience of such duties, is quick and correct, and can come well recommended, may apply by letter to B. & S., No. 27 Park-place, with references.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A young girl, about 14, to wait upon children and do plain sewing; none need apply without good City recommendations, at No. 4 4th-st., Albion-place, between Bowery and 2d-av.

A COAL-OIL MAKER.—WANTED, A FIRSTrate coil-oil maker and refiner; to one thoroughly competent (none other need apply) steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to G. S. ADAMS, Room No. 5 Trinity Building.

A COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A GOOD cook and a waitress; must be Protestants, and thoroughly understand their business. Apply at No. 51 Chambers-st., between 9 and 4 o'clock, up stairs.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A MIDDLE aged Protestant woman, competent to do all kinds of work required in a moderate-sized family, including sewing. One who wants a permanent home in a village near this city may address H. R., Box No. 1557 P. O., with reference and requirements.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE EXPERIMENTE DESIRE d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou pour avoir soin d'un enfant. Elle a l'habitude de voyager; parle bien Anglais; elle est (Protestante) elle est bonne couturiere en robes, &c., &c., et sait bien blanchir et itage fin. Elle peut fournir les meilleurs recommendations de la place dans la qu'elle est onze mois. Elle quittera sa famille que pour aller a California. Addressez par lettres, comme elle est hors de la ville, jusques Septembre, No. 126 East 16th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

OPENING OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT RETAIL.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and ladies visiting the City that we are now offering all the latest novelties in

SILKS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
MANTILLAS, &c.

ALSO,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, IN LARGE VARIETY.
ALSO,
A NEW MAKE OF
FRENCH KID GLOVES,

Made expressly for us, and said to be the BEST GLOVE ever offered in this country.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIrect from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—400 nice fitting Corsets, at $1, worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE GREAT NORTHWEST.—The CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER has now attained a Weekly Circulation of 65,000, and is rapidly increasing. It is INDISPUTABLY THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE WEST. Contracts may be made with

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.
JOHN HOOPER & CO., Times Building.
W. H. McDONALD & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.
J. W. GRAY,
Editor and Proprietor, Cleveland, Oh o.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 38 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss KENNEDY will also be prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. Circulars may be obtained at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Mr. Martinelli's Academy of Languages, No. 926 Broadway, and also at No. 34 West 25th-st., where letters may be addressed until the 10th of September, after which time Miss KENNEDY will be at home to receive applications.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
MISS AIKIN, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Term opens Sept. 24. Terms, including board and tuition in the common and higher English branches, drawing and vocal music, $250 per year. No extra charge except for music, Latin, modern languages and oil-painting. For circulars, apply to Roe Lockwood's, Appleton's and Carter's bookstores, or of Dr. WEISSE, a Professor in the School No. 30 West 16th-st.
STRAWBERRY HILL.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS
Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.
The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal,
Flushing, L. I.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comfort and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken to have always a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.
Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D.D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D.D., Brooklyn.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D.D., Newburgh.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D.D., Buffalo.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Rowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 26. Beautifully located on the slopes of the Palisades, opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and 244 Pearl-st. Post-office address, Englewood Institute, New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st., and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New-Rochelle, will commence the Fall term the 3d September. Cards of terms at No. 420 Pacific-st. and No. 29 Tompkins-square, Brooklyn, or of Mr. GEO. UNDERWOOD, No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial French, English, Spanish and German Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene County, N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17th. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. A. THIBAULT, FORMERLY OF No. 15 Washington-place, having removed to No. 36 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be prepared to receive her pupils on Monday, Sept. 17.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 805 New-York Post-office.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. This Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The Juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—AT HEMPSTEAD (Long Island, twenty miles from Brooklyn. The next session will commence Aug. 27. A limited number of boys will be received into the family of the Principal.
E. HINDS, A. M.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y. Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 19. Board, including room furnished, warmed and lighted, $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, SEMINARIES, OR COLLEGES in any part of the Union, seeking competent teachers, can obtain the best talent, by addressing the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.
TEACHERS WANTED—Accomplished in the different branches, as Principals, Assistants or Partners. See Tuesday's *World* and Thursday's *Tribune*.
RICE & ANDREWS.

A FRENCH LADY, NOW READY FOR AN engagement, and who can give satisfactory references, offers her services to families or schools. She is willing to teach, besides her own language, drawing, some of the English branches, and, if required, music to beginners, or would take the entire charge of children able to make their whole studies in French. Address Miss E. D. D., Station D., Bible House.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence in teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, offers his services to Principals of Schools or Academies, or to gentlemen desiring private tuition for their sons, as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. The highest references given. Address F. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation in some school in or near New-York, where her services as teacher of English branches and mathematics would be received as full or partial remuneration for her board. A French school preferred. Best references given and required. Address V. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in Teaching, desires a situation in a School as assistant or would take a situation as Principal teacher in an orphan asylum, or any other institute similar. No objection to take charge of a Parish school, Episcopal preferred. Address TEACHER, Orphan's Home, No. 144 West 39th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS taught many years in Paris and in New-York, always with success, wishes to form an engagement with a school or boarding or day scholars in City or country, not far from New-York; good references given from Paris and New-York. Address M. L., 54 West Washington-place.

AS PRINCIPAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF Yale College desires a situation as principal or assistant, in a classical school, or as traveling tutor. Recommendations from President Woolsey and Professor Noah Porter. Address S. R. W., Box No. 7, Brattleboro, Vt.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND an engagement in a school or in some families to teach drawing and painting. She is pupil of the greatest master of Paris. Address Mme. EBERT, Harlem Post-office.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED, AND WITH some experience, wishes a situation to teach music; the piano and singing; will also teach Latin and French if desired. Address Box No. 360, Post-office, Springfield, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A POSITION AS teacher of music and painting, in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Post-office, Brooklyn.

TEACHER WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY IS wanted in a female seminary near New-York; one fully competent to teach music and French, also to assist in English. Address HARRIS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
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CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQU

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
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Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

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Have removed to
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LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of Stock at par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, }
Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to limitation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State Debt," approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 13, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 98, 99, 100, issued to the Auditor, P. A., of Illinois, in trust for State Bank of Illinois: Nos. 1427, 1551, issued to Alsop & Chauncey in trust: Nos. 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1558, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 10th day of August, 1860.
By the Governor, JOHN WOOD.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company held at No. 29 William-st., Room No. 4, at 12 M. THIS DAY, the 24th. Bondholders are urgently requested to attend.
JOHN WILKENSON, Chairman.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 upon the Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 7 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. dépôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. dépôt, 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. dépôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. dépôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Express train, 3:30 A. M., Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and Principal stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatoong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenpoint, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 6:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counselor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST.
Mh30-1aw6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 190 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

KILLIKINICK.
THE GENUINE CELEBRATED KILLIKINICK SMOKING TOBACCO.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the many imitations of the "Killikinick" brand of Smoking Tobacco, buyers will please notice that none is genuine without my signature and label on each ball.
M. MOORE, Lynchburgh, Va.
Orders received for the above celebrated brand of Smoking Tobacco by JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
No. 45 Water-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	5
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. G. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!
For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

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A WORD TO LADIES!
DR. VANHEKEKEREN, 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases, and removes obstructions by medical and surgical treatment. Hours 9 A. M., to 6 P. M. Charges moderate. Advice free. His Imperial Medicine $1, or Address Box, No. 3,772 Post-Office New York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
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HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXTENSION of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connections with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases, permanently, in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home, through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness. His book is $1.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—
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HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.
See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,025 Philadelphia Post-office.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 65½ Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. LINGUIST, THE SWEDISH PHYSI-cian and Surgeon, the inventor and only practitioner of the new and extraordinary treatment of private diseases in all their varied forms. Nervous debility, seminal weakness, the result of early self-abuse, cured in all cases with my antidote. The only reliable medicine in the world. Office No. 73 Crosby-st., corner of Spring. Attendance till 9½ P. M.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERGUSON'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly,
A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.
A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.
A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.
A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.
Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote by the members of assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

Sec. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the case of an election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES.
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss. }

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding five, as in number having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm, and occupied by them in connection with said Furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein; in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle furnace, and the boilers, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot, without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising, among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor, and The Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow-ware, &c., are as follows: For purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1860.

JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860. }

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—THE Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction will receive applications from medical students, graduates from medical colleges of eminence, for the positions now vacant of Assistant Physician at Randall's Island Hospital, for the treatment of children, and at Island Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, for the treatment of adults; also, for the position of two Assistant Physicians at the Lunatic Asylum, and one Assistant Physician at Island Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, the vacancies of which will occur on the 1st September next. Applicants will present their testimonials as to their qualifications to the undersigned Commissioners.

S. DRAPER,
M. H. GRINNELL,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, JR., } Commissioners.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUthorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,600 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the
PARANA, Capt. HEENAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston.
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE. KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
PALESTINE, Capt. T. SMALL. MELITA, Capt. LANGLANDS.

And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.
JURA	Thursday, 13th Sept.
MELITA	Thursday, 27th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin	$75
Steerage	30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.
Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

From Liverpool to New

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

[Concluded from First Page.]

nor, congratulating him on being elected President of the Republic of Peru three times in succession.

The American claims are still unsettled. Mr. CLAY, our Minister, has had several interviews with President CASTILLA on the subject, which may possibly lead to a peaceful solution of the questions in dispute. It is rumored that CASTILLA has agreed to abide by the decision of a third Power as regards our claims growing out of the seizure of the ships *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*. But, as I have repeatedly stated, these and no other claims of the United States will never be settled until our Government sends a large naval fleet to the waters of Peru to enforce them. The Government of Peru has been apprehensive for some time past, that a force would be sent there. It was even rumored in Lima a few days before the departure of the steamer, that Mr. CLAY had actually given orders for all the vessels attached to the U. S. Pacific Squadron to repair to Callao—construing, perhaps, a simple request of his into an order. The Government is evidently alarmed. A few weeks ago, the Captain of the U. S. steamer *Wyoming* had occasion to practice his men at target shooting outside the harbor of Callao, and as soon as the guns were heard, the greatest alarm prevailed in Callao—and a report was circulated that the *Wyoming* had fell in with and captured a Peruvian war vessel. President CASTILLA, partaking in the general feeling of alarm, telegraphed to Callao to inquire if the report was true. Upon learning the true state of the case, he became so much enraged, that he ordered the immediate arrest of the persons who instigated the report.

ECUADOR.

There is no news from this State—the English steamer having failed to touch at Guayaquil.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Hopeless Split in the California Democracy—Political Signs of the Times—The New Coso Silver Mines—Washoe—Town Diggings—A Murderer, though Handcuffed, Kills his Three Guards, and Escapes—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

The Democratic State Central Committee met on Monday, in this town, and after counting heads, and studying the aspects, adjourned for the day. On Tuesday, the 26th, they met again, 26 being present, and 10 absent. The 26 sent out cordial invitations to the 10 absentees to come in; but the absentees persisted in their absence. Among them was J. P. HOGE, Chairman, who wrote to the Committee that they (the majority), by repudiating the *regular* Convention and its nominees, had placed themselves outside of the party. The 26 are Breckinridge men; the 10 stand by the hopeless fortunes of the Little Giant. The minority claim that if the members of the State Committee were personally in attendance, DOUGLAS' friends would outnumber the "factionists," but many of the distant counties are represented by proxies, who, since their arrival in town, have breathed the air of the Custom-house, and been corrupted. After the split, CHARLES LINDLEY was elected Chairman of the Breckinridge Committee. The Hoge-Douglas men have called a State Convention for the 5th of September.

Last Saturday evening the Breckinridge party had a grand ratification meeting, and a merrier meeting I never attended. They built their platform in Montgomery street, between Merchant and Washington—a spot where, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, it is always difficult to pass for the crowd. Of course the attendance was immense. The meeting was called to order by Gen. JOSHUA HAVEN, late a Whig. Judge THOMPSON, one of the couple who carried news of the Vigilance Committee's doings to Washington and got his pay for it from our Legislature last winter, was made President, and for Vice Presidents all the foremost federal officers in town were taken. The speeches were delivered by Judge THOMPSON, EX-GOV. WELLER, CALHOUN BENHAM, (one of TERRY's seconds in the Broderick murder), and Naval Agent TILFORD. Before the meeting had fairly organized, it was obvious that the Douglas men in the crowd were as two to one of the Breckinridge men. Whatever motion was put was negatived by an immense majority. Rousing cheers for DOUGLAS, and very creditable ones for LINCOLN were frequently given. If the speaker a-hem-ed or halted, some one in the crowd finished his sentence for him, and always to the glory of DOUGLAS. It was very much like kicking against the pricks to try to stem the current of such a meeting. EX-GOV. WELLER was listened to with decorum, for there was a general feeling that he would rasp down his friends in a very pleasing way, and they were repaid for their attention;—he did it. But for two sentences to which he gave utterance, he will be immortalized. "I am a party man," said the ex-Governor, "in the strictest sense of the term. As a party man *you have pushed me very hard*, sometimes; you have *compelled me to vote for some men whom I recognized nowhere as gentlemen. I was once compelled to vote for a gambler of thirty years standing to be High Sheriff of San Francisco against Col. Jack Hays.*" In San Francisco to say that, was bolder and more honest than for JOHN COCHRAN in Tammany to promise to vote either for FERNANDO WOOD, or the devil, if regularly nominated. The humiliating confession was heard without a cheer; but the sober people laid it away in their heart. If WELLER, who is reputed a good man, would admit it, what would not the rank and file do? CALHOUN BENHAM "made a judy" of himself. A deep, bass voice kept asking as he talked, "Where's poor BRODERICK?" which so enraged the little man that he could not keep his temper, and he abused the crowd as if they had been a company of pickpockets. When, in solemn tones, he assured us that New-Yorkers honestly believed that there is danger of disunion, in the event of LINCOLN's election, and added that in that case grass would grow in your streets, and the ships rot at your wharves, "Never, never," roared the whole congregation, and the speaker's friends longed that a little more sense had been vouchsafed our United States District-Attorney. The constant references of "a voice" to the Pacific Railroad sadly interrupted the speakers as they dilated on the glorious deeds of the Democracy; but when, among the resolutions reported, one was read which pledged the Breckinridge Party to stand firm for a Pacific Railroad, the whole crowd broke down in one uncontrolable fit of laughter. Even the men on the platform turned their faces away to hide their mirth. The reader only looked grave, grave as an owl, and cheerless as if all his literary research had been among epitaphs and obituaries. The meeting never recovered its gravity again; and if one but whispered "Pacific Railroad" the hearer clapped his hands to his sides and ran off to explode in some safe place. In the official report of the proceedings this resolution was left off; not the slightest allusion was made to it, probably in mercy to the buttons of the State.

Now, if a Douglas meeting had been so disturbed by a hired gang of Custom-house retainers, we should have understood it. But Douglas-men have no funds to spare to pay impertinent querists at public meetings. The rank and file of the Democracy cherish their fondness for regularity above all things; they hold BRECKINRIDGE and LANE the nominees of a faction, and they will not wheel to the right-about without one free expression of their sentiments. On Saturday night they enjoyed that precious opportunity.

But a Douglas man, with the powers that be, rates no higher than a Black Republican. There was not a better Douglas man in the State, a month ago, than our Superintendent of the Mint. He has heard some still voices, and caved. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Breckinridge meeting. On Monday, one of his employes, who started a campaign German paper, and impatient of the long delay, ran up, at last, DOUGLAS' name—his head has already rolled into the basket. It was the first victim. There will not be many more. The "ins" know better; they will revise their principles, and stay "ins."

One week ago, the Democratic papers of the State stood 11 for DOUGLAS, 6 for BRECKINRIDGE, and 8 on the fence, with 15 more to hear from. To-day, doubtless, the Breckinridge show would be much better.

Meanwhile, if the party is not informed as to its duty, it shall not be the fault of the leaders. The Federal officers, Judge THOMPSON, A. C. PEACHY, HALL MCALLISTER, LLOYD TEVIS, and a few others, one day last week issued a card to the people, which would make three or four columns of the TIMES, in which, while admitting that no candidate can claim to be the nominee of the Democratic Party of the whole Union, they argue that there is a little more of the odor of regularity about BRECKINRIDGE and LANE than about the rival Baltimore nominees. Yesterday a briefer document issued from the Douglas wing, whose function was to prove that DOUGLAS was the regular nominee, and that the enemy are disunionists and revolutionists. It is more numerously signed than the other, and the names carry more weight. Among them are Gov. DOWNEY, who leads off, Joseph P. Hoge, Chairman of the State Committee, Halleck and Billings, Eugene Casserly, Gen. McDougall, Louis McLane, Wm. R. Garrison, Dr. Boure, and John Parrott. I must apologize for taking so much of your room to talk our politics. But observe this, and I shall sin less hereafter: A horrid gulch yawns between the two factions, which cannot be bridged over. There must be two Conventions, and two electoral tickets run. There is between them an irrepressible conflict, and either would prefer to see LINCOLN succeed than the leader of the rival faction.

The cozy little company of Bell and Everett folk are seriously thinking of a Convention to nominate Union electors. Such a proposition was forwarded from the Sacramento Club to the San Francisco Club. Our Club appointed a Committee to stir around among outsiders, and see what is thought of it.

But the Republicans are in great glee. They cannot contain themselves over the reasonable prospect that presents itself of carrying the State for LINCOLN. Some solid and respectable men of the party met a few nights since to form a Central Club—but, though they turned out in large numbers, they could not have their own way, and it was given over to the District Clubs to elect the Committee of Organization. The meeting was so squally and spirited that none could doubt that the vultures scent carrion in the new camp.

A day or two since, a giant wearing a blue frock, and with a bag half full of something whose weight started the sweat, came into my room, and took a seat.

"How do, sir?" queried the giant. "Busy?"

"Go in, stout friend," said I, "Yours truly."

The giant lay off his soft, felt hat, and poked back the shock of black hair from his forehead, and his eyes laughed like a chapter of TOM HOOD's "Up the Rhine" as he put the next question:

"Have you seen any of 'em?"

"What? the Coso specimens?" I asked;—"Not one."

"Take a long breath, then," said he,—and proceeded to untwist the top of the bag, and produce the specimens. Some of them were large chunks of quartz, with veins of solid gold streaking them. None of them had the black, leaden look of Washoe rock,—rich, it was presumed, in silver. "But, put your eye on that chunk, neighbor," said the giant; "ever seen the like of it since your production?" A pretty piece of dirty quartz with broad, amber-colored crystals, it seemed, but it had no trace of gold or silver—not even the green tint of copper or the hue of cinnabar about it. "That," said he, "knocks them all,—it's *tin!* but you needn't say nothing about that,—you'll oblige me if you won't. I aint quite secure o' my claim. You see, when we discovered these Coso mines, first of all we kept still. Then we give all our friends a chance, and now the rest of mankind may come in and help themselves."

The giant paid $1,000 for his lode, and he looked as if he never spoke a truer thing than when he said $30,000 wouldn't buy it of him. I asked if he was quite sure the quartz would pay to work it. "You bet," was all his answer.

These new Coso mines are east-southeast from San Francisco, and nearly due east of Visalia in Tulare County. They are far east of the meridian of Washoe. The richest discovery is some eighteen miles south of Owen's Lake, one of those sinks into which a considerable river rolls, but not a stream rolls out again. To reach them you take the Butterfield Overland Stage to Visalia; then by mules from Visalia, a distance of 175 miles, you traverse a hot, sandy, barren desert, many quaking swamps and some wild, rocky mountains. All agree that there is wood enough on the premises, but about the water, authorities differ. My giant friend exhorted me to "bet" there was water enough. A correspondent from another quarter of the region says they pack their water three miles.

The mines were discovered by a party of silver hunters, who left Oroville last March. They describe it as lying on the border of the barren, unwatered country that stretches eastward to the New-Mexico and Utah lines. The assays for silver represent the specimens as quite as rich as Washoe. Some three hundred miners have already gone in, to possess the new country, and large parties are on their way thither. The nearest store as yet is some eighty miles off, and nobody has anything—not even a claim—to sell. It is only ten days since the first thing was said about Coso in our town. To-night, I presume, every business man could tell the story I have just been writing. Its distance, the ruggedness of the route and the $300, or more, that it would require to reach there, will save us from any great *furore* at present.

The California street mines have given out; but the owner of quite a tract of sand-hill rejoices that his lot has been brought down to grade, at a very small outlay on his part. The miners could not get the water up to the hill, so they took the hill down to the water.

Shipments of ore from Washoe continue, and not an Indian has been seen there for weeks. The weather has been Summer-like, with heavy showers and more thunder than is common. The mushroom cities grow with a healthy increment. The fact that no collapse has come yet glorifies Washoe, and makes people feel that it is what it professed to be.

A company of 150 emigrants, having 38 wagons and 500 head of stock, lately arrived at Carson City from Salt Lake, where, when they left the East, they intended to halt; but when they learned the abominations of Mormonism as held in its Mecca, they rushed onward, though threatened with extermination if they proceeded. They were followed by the Mormons, but the vicinity of the United States troops and their own vigilance brought them safely through with the loss of one man shot down near Willow Springs, and some of their cattle.

We have scarcely had a sensation in the way of a great crime for a month. The only exception is the bloody story of WILLIAM WELLS, who murdered MARTIN WETZEL at Sacramento a week or two since. WELLS escaped, but by means of a photograph portrait was identified in Carson Valley, arrested, and started back, handcuffed and well guarded. A stage-driver meeting the party, conveyed the intelligence to the guard, and to the prisoner at the same time, that the mob in Sacramento would be likely to make short work with the murderer. This induced the guard, HENRY ARMSTRONG, to leave the stage, and, getting W. C. STODDARD and Deputy Sheriff WHARTON of Sutter County to assist him, proceeded by untraveled routes toward Sacramento. ARMSTRONG fell asleep in the bottom of the wagon. The prisoner seems to have slipped his handcuffs, taken ARMSTRONG's pistol, and managed to shoot all three of his guards, to rob ARMSTRONG and to escape down the river. The whole country was aroused to search for him, but thus far he is at liberty.

Here is a cheerful comment on the effects of the Vigilance Committee's work in San Francisco. The average expenditures of the City Government before 1856 were $1,435,490; of the four years since 1856, it has been but $476,406! and a good share of this last sum has been in payment of debts contracted before the people usurped the government.

The Right Rev. Dr. SMITH, Bishop of Victoria, (Hong Kong,) the pious traveler, is in town. He preached a good sermon in one of our Episcopal churches last Sunday, but a greater stir than was made by his sermon, he has made by a letter addressed to Judge MCALLISTER, in which he rebukes us for injustice and inhumanity toward the 45,000 Chinese in California.

It now looks as if the will of BRODERICK were likely to be proved a forgery. NESBIT, the expert, whom the people of Cincinnati will remember, has testified before our Probate Court that the signature "Broderick" is not *like*, and probably forged. GLAUCUS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ILLUMINATED DIALS FOR THE CITY HALL CLOCK.—The City Hall is at length receiving the finishing touch to its restoration from the serious disaster which occurred to it, at the first jubilee into which New York broke forth, at the successful laying of that Atlantic Cable, which turned out so unsuccessful. After remaining in ruins for more than a year, the cupola was rebuilt, and once more the clock, one of the "old familiar faces" of the city, was replaced by a young and vigorous time-keeper,—the poor man's chronometer, and rich man's regulator. For some reason or other, it being desirable, as in olden time, to have that same chronometer and regulator visible at night, orders were dispatched to Europe for illuminated dial plates. Why send to Europe? asked many people, and the question was never answered, the reflection being cast on our country that she was incompetent to the task. Be that as it may, England was applied to, to furnish them, and she did so, about five months since, but through carelessness in packing, they were broken to pieces on their way hither. A new order was accordingly sent back, which has been "refilled," as merchants say, and yesterday, the new dials having been received in a perfect condition, the work of raising them to the cupola, and fixing them in their places, was commenced. In the course of the day, the operation being necessarily a slow and careful one, two of them were so raised and fixed. The other pair will take their places to-morrow. Glancing, from the Park, up to the cupola, the careless spectator might not think they are nearly eight feet in diameter, and that each figure indicating the hour is twenty-one inches long, but so it is. On Monday, if not before, no man, crossing the Park, need ask his neighbor the time of night. If he is so questioned, let him by all means disguise the fact that he carries a watch.

SINGULAR CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—A few days since a man named DOCHERTY made a complaint before Justice WELCH against GEO. O'SHAUGHNESSY, for many years a shipping clerk in the employ of the Norwich and New-London Steamboat Company, charging him with having passed a worthless $100 bill on the complainant, and also defrauding him out of $9. The Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, who was subsequently held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge. On the examination before the Justice the complainant swore positively to the identity of the accused, the time when, and the place where, the offence was committed. WM. JAY HASKETT and JOHN LANKTREE, the prisoner's counsel, by the testimony of the Cashier of the Company and several reputable witnesses, conclusively proved an *alibi*. And further, that the accused bore an excellent character, and enjoyed the entire confidence of his employers; they also made it appear to the satisfaction of the Justice that the complainant was incompetent to satisfactorily identify the prisoner as the person who committed the offence. The accused was thereupon honorably acquitted.

THE HOT WEATHER.—Again, yesterday, we were at a degree of heat which, though not reaching quite up to fever point, put many a man in a fever to know how he was going to get cool. (By the bye, along the Fever River, Illinois, they had the temperature at 109 degrees the other day.) The heavy rains of the two preceding days seemed to have no other effect on the atmosphere than to make it closer, and as the popular, but unclassical, phrase has it, "muggier." And truly, if inspection of saloons and other such places (always externally, from the threshold,) afford evidence of mugginess, our reporter would say that not yesterday alone, but for many days past, and for a longer time, for that matter, it has been very muggy indeed. Last night—there should be a general rejoicing therefor—a cool spell set in, and there was a prospect of a cool sleep. But, as the ancient monarch said about death, no man can call himself happy before he gets to sleep, or, as we would improve the sentiment, before he wakes, thoroughly refreshed in the morning.

THE READE AND DUANE STREETS IMPROVEMENTS.—The paving of Reade-street with Belgian pavement is progressing rapidly, and in a short time this once narrow and contracted street, devoted to the worst of purposes, will be one of the best and most valuable business streets in the City. The elegant marble building in course of construction for the Tradesmen's Bank, on the northwest corner of Reade-street and Broadway, is going up as rapidly as is consistent with safety, and in point of architectural design will prove a rival to the great marble palace opposite. In Duane-street the regulating, grading and paving is delayed by the construction of new buildings, and that portion of the street between Broadway and Chatham-street bids fair to remain many months in a state of confusion. Some of the most elegant buildings in the City have been constructed on this street since it was widened, and for its length it probably contains more costly stores than any other street. The marble store of DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., in Canal-street, one hundred feet front, with an extension of fifty feet on Howard-street, is also being pushed forward rapidly, as is their new retail store on the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, built of Dorchester stone, with iron basement pillars.

FUNERAL OF A SHCOOL OFFICER.—The funeral of Mr. SAMUEL GILLIS, late Chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, corner of Houston and Goerck streets. The officers and teachers connected with the schools in the Ward, met at Grammar School No. 15, in Fifth-street, at 1 o'clock P. M., and proceeded in a body to attend the funeral of their late colleague. There were a large number of the personal friends of the deceased in attendance. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. WIGANS, of the Dutch Reformed Church, of which church deceased was a member. The reverend gentleman delivered a very impressive address, eulogising the deceased as a good citizen and a zealous and persevering school officer. At the conclusion of the address the funeral *cortege*, with the school officers of the Eleventh Ward acting as pall-bearers, proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. GILLIS had been connected with the schools for four years, an acted as Chairman of the Boad of Trustees since January, 1860.

THE SYRIAN AID COMMITTEE.—The Syrian Aid Committee held a meeting at the Tract House yesterday, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT in the Chair. Mr. BOOTH, the Treasurer of the Committee, reported the amount received by him up to yesterday afternoon, as follows: $5,129 65. The Treasurer stated that he had already forwarded $1,500, to be destributed according to a resolution of the Committee, by the American Cousul and the American Missionaries at Beyrout. It was announced that all contributions sent to the Treasurer before 12 o'clock to-day, would be forwarded by the *Adriatic*, and would reach the sufferers in 24 days.

Dr. BETHUNE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, Id view of the very urgent distress of the Syrian sufferers, it is most desirable that contributions from individuals and churches throughout this country should be sent forward as quickly as possible.

The Committee then adjourned to meet next Thursday at the office of F. S. MARSTON, No. 94 Broadway.

AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.—BANGS, MERWIN & Co. have on exhibition at their salesrooms, Nos. 294 and 296 Broadway, a large collection of autographs of distinguished characters of this country and England, including most of the prominent men who figured in in the American Revolution. The collection numbers 450 names, most of which are appended to original letters or documents. Among the American names are Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Hancock, Henry, Hamilton, Burr, Gen. Warren, Ethan Allen, Madison, Monroe and many others of more recent date, as well as a few distinguished in our Colonial history. Of English names are to be found the four Georges, Charles II., William IV., Geo. Granville, Lord North, Wm. Pitt, Sir Robert Peel, Palmerston, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, Walter Scott, Joreny Benthan, L. E. L., &c. The autographs are the property of a Western gentleman, who left them with BANGS, MERWIN & CO. to be disposed at private sale only.

TWO MEN SUFFOCATED.—On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, CONRAD DISSER and GEO. SCHOLL, night scavengers, proceeded to No. 436 Pearl-street for the purpose of cleaning the vault, and when DISSER was about descending into it, he was so overcome by the poisonous atmosphere that he fainted and fell in. SCHOLL went to his aid, and soon shared a similar fate. Assistance was quickly obtained, and after much difficulty they were drawn up and taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where Police Surgeon WELLS attended them all night, but to no effect, as both died the following morning. Coroner O'KEEFE held inquests upon the bodies, and verdicts of "accidental death" were rendered. Deceased were both natives of Germany and about 46 years of age.

THE AFRICAN BOYS.—Judge ROOSEVELT, U. S. District-Attorney, who has manifested much interest in the three African boys found on board of the slaver *Kibby*, has written to the President, suggesting that they should be released from their imprisonment in Eldridge-street Jail, and be placed in the Colored Orphan Asylum in this City, where they can be instructed, and thus enable the Government to obtain the particulars of their capture, and other facts concerning the voyage of the *Kibby*, the fate of their several hundred comrades, and such information as would be of service in suppressing the Slave-trade. The boys appear quite cheerful, though evidently at a loss to understand why they are shut up in prison.

VESSEL RUN INTO AND SUNK.—About 6 o'clock last evening a large sized sloop commanded by Capt. THOMAS HUGHES, while on her way down the East River, was run into of forty-seventh street, by the Boston Steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and her bows stove in. So extensive was the leak, that the crew were unable to stop the flow of water, and the vessel consequently sunk in about fifteen minutes. The Captain and crew were saved. We were unable to obtain the name of the vessel, or what she was loaded with.

HOWE'S PATENT.—United States Commissioner STILWELL has for some time been occupied in hearing evidence in favor of the renewal of HOWE's sewing machine patent, and the testimony, which was concluded yesterday, has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington. The extension is opposed by Messrs. G. B. SLOAT of Philadelphia, and O. V. WILLIAMS of New-York.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner JACKMAN on Thursday held an inquest at No. 197 East Eleventh-street, upon the body of Mrs. ROSANNA MCCANN, a native of this City, 20 years of age, who died from burns received on Wednesday morning, by the explosion of a can of camphene, which she was using to assist in kindling a fire in the stove. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of WM. HUYLER, a native of New-Jersey, 54 years of age, who died from the effects of a fall from the roof of a stable at the foot of Twentieth-street, on Friday last. The deceased fell to the pavement, a distance of twenty feet, and was so severely injured that he died on Wednesday. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

OFF THE TRACK.—The newspaper train on the Hudson River Railroad, which left the City at 3:20 A. M., ran off the track near Manhattanville. The storm had washed the sand and gravel over the rails at this point, and in passing, the locomotive went off. No person injured. The damage to the engine will not exceed $100.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—J. C. KENNEDY, residing at No. 228 Bowery, was shot yesterday in the forehead by a pistol which he was carelessly handling. The wound inflicted was not of a very serious nature.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Frank Ward, formerly a bar-keeper in San Francisco, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by officer Flavin of the First Ward, charged with having, in connection with John Sweeny, a sea captain, forged the name of Mr. Edward Bissel, a lawyer, doing business over the Shoe and Leather Bank, to a check on the Chemical Bank for $730. It is said that on the 8th inst. Ward and Sweeny presented the check to Mr. A. B. Yates, one of the proprietors of the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, and asked him to cash it, as it was after bank hours. Mr. Yates, having previously transacted business with them, acceded to the request, after both had indorsed the check; but on presenting it, on the following day, at the Bank, the signature of Mr. Bissel was pronounced to be a forgery. Mr. B. was then applied to, and he also pronounced it a forgery, and being acquainted with the hand-writing of Ward he made affidavit that the filling up and the signature of the check was in his handwriting. A warrant for the arrest of the two men was then issued, but Ward only could be found, Sweeny having gone to sea. Ward was taken before Justice WELSH and held for further examination. The house Ward was formerly connected with at San Francisco was at one time reputed to be worth about $3,000,000, but two fires and other heavy losses swept it mostly away.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.

The Police yesterday arrested at Twenty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, a man named Edward Wiley, on suspicion of being a burglar. They also seized a large trunk containing sewing silks, gloves and sundry other articles, together with about $50 worth of postage stamps, all of which are believed to be the proceeds of burglaries. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH and committed for examination, and the trunk and its contents were taken to the Police Head-quarters to await identification. The officers also seized a complete set of burglars' tools, which they found in the house.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—J. C. KENNEDY, residing at No. 228 Bowery, was shot yesterday in the forehead by a pistol which he was carelessly handling. The wound inflicted was not of a very serious nature.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

John B. Lewis, residing at No. 45 Madison-street, was arrested yesterday charged with having, in company with another man, not yet arrested, conspired to defraud Mr. James R. Hills, a lawyer doing business at No. 49 Wall-street, out of a quantity of cotton valued at $220. The accused was taken before Justice WELSH and committed for examination.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Thomas Morgan, a longshoreman, fell into the dock foot of Maiden-lane, yesterday morning, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the First Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held upon it.

TRIUMPH OF WHORTLEBERRIES.

Arrival of the Boston Wherry Man—He is Captured by the Harbor Police.

Mr. D. U. MARTIN, whose progress in his two-oared wherry from Boston to New-York has been chronicled from time to time, arrived here safely about 5½ o'clock last evening. Harbor Police boat No. 8, Coxwain SMILEY, was the first who discovered him pulling his little skeleton boat at a smart pace down the East River. He wore nothing but an undershirt, with short sleeves, a light pair of pants, and a close-fitting white cap. As he pulled past the Police boat, the coxswain, suspecting from the bronzed appearance of the rower's face and arms that he was the identical Wherry man, politely hailed him, and remarked that it was rather rough. "Yes," said the rower, "I am a stranger here." "Where are you from?" inquired the coxswain. "Boston," replied the stranger. "Then you are the man we have been looking for," said SMILEY. Mr. MARTIN desired to be shown the boat-shop of Messrs. WM. H. & J. S. DARLING, and by the direction of the policemen he was soon at the place—No. 371 South-street. Quite a crowd was gathered to witness the landing of the singular looking stranger. Mr. DARLING, who has several days anticipated his coming, was soon at hand, and the little boat which had breasted so many waves, and borne its navigator in safety to the end of his journey, was deposited in the boat-house. This boat was built to order for Mr. MARTIN and sent to Boston by the way of Fall River, about two months ago. It is 21 feet long, and is a neat, lap-streak shell boat, having air-tight compartments at each end. Mr. MARTIN appeared in good condition, and nothing except his arms, which were somewhat burnt by the sun, indicated the protracted and tiresome physical effort which he had just accomplished. According to his "log," he has performed the whole distance from Boston to New-York in about 80 hours of rowing, which, allowing the distance to be four hundred miles, is about five miles per hour. He left Eastham on Thursday, and reached Hyannis the same evening, where he put up on board of a schooner which was anchored inside of the breakwater. On Friday he stopped at Falmouth for a short time, and then pushed into Wood's Hole, which he reached at noon. Here he made some slight repairs of his boat. He then replenished his stock of berries at the store of Capt. FISH on the wharf, and started on his journey, reaching Cuttyhunk, at the west end of the Elizabeth Islands, late in the evening. Here he was hospitably entertained by Mr. SMITH, keeper of the light, who manifested much interest in his journey. He remained here over Saturday night and left on Sunday morning, arriving at Stonington that night. He dined on apples, and that day rowed nearly to Guilford. On Tuesday he called at New-Haven and took dinner—this time having the ill-luck to get hold of some unripe fruit which did him no good. He crossed the sound and slept in a point of land some twelve miles east of Sand's Point, and yesterday morning rowed to the Sand's Point Light-house and ate breakfast on his accustomed berries. Having laid in a water-melon, he again embarked, and reached New-York at 5½ o'clock P. M., pulling over forty miles during the day. Half his water-melon was still left when he arrived.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Six Persons Injured.

About 9 o'clock last evening a most singular explosion occurred in the tenement house No. 155 East Twenty-ninth-street, by which six persons of one family were burned severely. This building is one of a row of houses now being built near the corner of Second-avenue, by JAMES G. BURCHELL. A day or two since DAVID TUCHS, a German, moved into the second story of No. 155, for the purpose of guarding the houses. Yesterday, Messrs. MAHONEY and MILLIGAN had engaged about the house, putting in gas pipes. They had run half inch pipes up through the basement floor into a dark closet, where the meter was to be placed. In the ceiling of the closet a small hole had been cut for the purpose of carrying the pipe to the second floor, but the pipe had not been inserted. On leaving their work, the laborers had forgotten to seal up the pipe, and the consequence was that the closet became filled with gas. The only means of escape for it was up through the little hole in the ceiling, and here it diffused itself between the ceiling and the floor overhead. About 9 o'clock Mr. FANCH had occasion to pass through a close bedroom on the second floor, from one room to another with a lighted lamp. Immediately on entering the bedroom an explosion took place, the concussion throwing Mr FUCHS to a considerable distance. It was subsequently learned that the gas between the floor and ceiling having been ignited, it exploded with such force as to throw down the partition wall, tear up the flooring, shaking the lathe and plastering all down, and leaving the whole interior of the building a perfect wreck. Mr. FUCHS was seriously burned about the hands and face, and his wife SOPHIA, his three sons, WILLIAM, FREDERICK and JACOB, aged respectively 14, 10 and 2 years, were also burned severely. ADAM FINCH, a brother of DAVID, was burned in a similar manner. The neighbors, who had been called to the spot by the terrific explosion, hastened to render every assistance to the sufferers. A physician was immediately summoned and he pronounced the youngest son's injuries of such a nature as to lead him to fear a fatal result. None of the others are considered dangerous. An alarm of fire immediately followed the explosion, and several fire companies hastened to the spot, but their services were not required, as the fire had been extinguished by the neighbors. The interior of the building was almost completely destroyed, the damage being estimated at $1,200 or $1,500. The gas-fitters are charged with the most culpable careless in leaving gas escaping in the manner they did.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURSTING OF WATER PIPES.—In digging the trenches for the sewer pipes in different parts of the city, the water pipes are often exposed. In several of the districts these pipes were thus exposed during the recent heavy rains, and the water washing the earth from under them, has frequently caused the pipes to settle and become disjointed. The water rushing suddenly upon the street and into the cellars, has caused much loss to the contractors and private individuals, and much annoyance to citizens generally in the districts where these accidents have occurred, by the shutting off of the water to enable the necessary repairs to be made. An accident of this kind took place in Columbia, near Orange-street, yesterday afternoon. Had it happened in the night time much property would have been destroyed in the vicinity. Fortunately the agents of the Water Commissioners were on the spot, and quietly shut off the water from the district, so that the loss falls mainly upon the sewer contractor. A similar accident occurred a few days since on Sands-street, at two points—one near Washington-street and the other near Pearl-street. At both places considerable damage was none to private property in the vicinity.

MEETING OF THE DOUGLAS GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS was held at the "Capital," last evening, to make arrangements for organizing a Young Men's Democratic General Committee for the County of Kings. About twenty-five persons were present, and the meeting was organized by electing Mr. CHARLES R. DEL VECCHIO temporary Chairman. Mr. NEWMAN explains that the object of calling the meeting, which had been done at the request of the Douglas Central Committee. A Committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers, and another Committee to prepare the necessary by-laws and rules for the government of the Committee, when a motion to adjourn for one week was carried.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A colored man, named WALKER, was stabbed on Wednesday night, in North Sixth-street, while engaged in a fight with another man named SHERWOOD, who, it is supposed, inflicted the wound. KIDD made his escape to New-York, but the Holice were on his track last night, and expected to effect his arrest before morning. WALKER was was alive at a late hour last night, but was rapidly sinking.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—PATRICK O'DONNELL, the well-known contractor and politician, died at residence on Third-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday morning, of a disease of the throat, which is quite prevalent in the city.

ITEMS.—At about 7 o'clock yesterday the shed attached to the oil factory corner of Gold and John-streets, was set on fire by the boiling over of a kettle of oil. The fire was extinguished in season to prevent much damage to the premises.

The Aldermen attempted to hold a meeting last night to canvass the votes cast at the recent election for Alderman in the 7th Ward, but a quorum could not be obtained, and those present adjourned to Monday evening next.

Grand Base Ball Match.

EXCELSIOR VS. ATLANTIC—GAME DRAWN OWING TO THE RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF A PORTION OF THE SPECTATORS.

About twenty thousand persons assembled on the Putnam ground at Gates and LaFayette-avenues, Brooklyn, to witness the deciding contest between the Atlantic and Excelsior Clubs, on Thursday, Aug. 23d. The only cause of regret on this occasion is that any body of men should so far forget themselves as to act in the shameful manner that characterized the conduct of those individuals that were instrumental in breaking up the game. It would not be entirely correct to say that this result was unlooked for, as statements have been openly made within the last few days that the Excelsiors would not be allowed to win in a close contest. That the Atlantic Nine were privy to any such plot, we are unwilling to believe, but a little stricter enforcement of order on their own ground would undoubtedly tend to greater quiet and more agreeable results when their hangers-on follow them to other grounds. The following is a detail of the innings as far as played:

EXCELSIOR FIRST INNINGS.—Russell took his place at the bat; after waiting some time sent the ball to short, making his first. Flanley followed and drove the ball to the right field, Russell going to the third, and the ball hitting him and rolling off, Flanley started and made his second, a wild throw by Smith to the second, giving him his third, Russel coming home. Whiting made his first on a low hit muffed by P. O'Brien at short and under protection of Whiting went to the second. Polhamus by a splendid strike to left field sent the other two home and made his first, from which he gained his third on a ball struck by Brainerd to the right field. Reynolds, who succeeded Brainerd tipped out and was succeeded by Holder, who drove home his two predecessors on a hit to centre field, and went to the second on a wild throw of P. O'Brien to head of Reynolds. Legget was out at the first base on a ball passed by Oliver from the second, and Creighton tipped out, leaving Holder on his third.

ATLANTIC—FIRST INNINGS.—Pierce led off with a heavy hit to the right field, but got no further than the first on it, a pass ball letting him go to the third. A strong strike of Smith was intercepted by Russell at the first base so quickly as to stop Pierce's intention of coming home. McMahon stood for some time, and then sent a bomb-shell into the left field, where Flanly smothered it admirably on the fly. Pierce then stole in, and P. O'Brien followed up this success with a beautiful grounder, caroming on Holden's legs for one base, which was changed to the third by a pitch over the catcher. Price tipped out, leaving P. O'Brien on the third base.

EXCELSIOR—SECOND INNINGS.—Russell was again the first striker, but after a much shorter stay than in the first, was caught on the bound by McMahon, at centre-field. Flanly sent up a skyrocket taken on the fly by John Oliver, when Whiting filled his place only to send a favor to Smith, to be returned to the first, ending the innings for *nil*.

ATLANTIC—SECOND INNINGS.—Jno. Oliver began operations by an apple of contention given to Reynolds and Whiting, which neither caught, the batter taking the first base. He then got to the second by a brilliant rush, going home on Hamilton, the next batter, who made his second by a left field hit. Jo. Oliver, after striking twice, tipped, and was caught finely on the fly by Leggett. M. O'Brien sent a grounder to Holder, who passed it to Russell, heading off the striker, Hamilton coming home. Pierce struck a fine ball to the right field, but Brainard took it on the bound, closing the innings for two.

EXCELSIOR—THIRD INNINGS.—Polhemus had the first strike, and sent up a foul, which was missed on the fly by Smith—a favor duly appreciated, for the next hit was a grounder for one base, the second being made on a pass, from whence he came in on a centre-field hit by Brainard, which was missed on the fly by McMahon, Brainard taking his first only. Reynolds went out by a splendid bound catch by M. O'Brienon a staving hit; the ball being passed to the second, Brainard was also put out. This was deservedly applauded, as was a magnificent fly catch by P. O'Brien from Holder, who had been previously missed on a foul fly by Price at the first.

ATLANTIC—THIRD INNINGS.—Smith prefaced his batting with a high tip and a powerful foul, creating a commotion among the ladies. After another heavy foul he sent a grounder through Holder's legs, and the ball being muffed by Brainard he gained the second base. A bad throw by Creighton to the second gave him another base, and he came in on another hard hit of McMahon, which again went to Flanly, taken this time on the bound. P. O'Brien was caught by Leggett on a high tip, and gave way